The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

UNFOUNDED STORIES ABOUT THE VIRGINIUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The stories that the Virginius was sunk by the action or permission of the United States naval officers, with the knowledge of the naval authorities, are regarded here as scandalous. The Navy Department had every reason to believe when the Virginius left Key West that that vessel, in tow of another ship, was in a sufficiently seaworthy condition to undertake the voyage.

THE DIFFERENCES IN THE SPANISH CABINET.

The differences which have arisen between Castelar and Salmeron, information of which is given by cable to-day, are stated to relate to the punishment of the Intransigentes. Castelar favors the enforcement of military law and the application of the death penalty upon their leaders who have revolted from the National army and navy, while Salmeron advocates mild and temporizing policy.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The Revenue Marine Bureau has completed all the life-saving stations which were ordered by the last Congress to be placed along the dangerous parts of the Atlantic coast. There is, however, no appropriation from which superintendents, keepers, and surfmen to have charge of them can be paid. Congress will, consequently, be asked, directly after the holidays, to make immediate provision for this purpose. The life-saving stations, without such an appropriation, are valueless, and they are especially needed at this season of the year, when storms are most expected.

SOUTH CAROLINA DUE BILLS.

The custom of issuing due bills as currency by corporations in South Carolina has become so extensive that Congress will be requested to prohibit any further issue of such irredeemable currency. The State of South Carolina itself has also issued due bills to a large amount, and to the injury of the State credit. It is believed that the issue of these bills, both by the private corporations and the State, is in contravention of the provision of the Constitution which forbids the issue of bills of credit.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Southern Claims Commission, to which it is proposed to refer all war claims pending before the Quartermaster General and the War Department, has now before it claims to the amount of $22,000,000. The average amount thus far awarded by this commission is about thirteen per centum of the sums claimed. Last year only $600,000 were allowed in cases in which $5,000,000 were claimed. The term of the commission was extended by the last Congress for four years.

COIN NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

Congress will be asked to issue coin notes of small denominations for the purchase of bullion at the mints in the Territories. It is represented that such a law would prove very advantageous to the mining interests, and that it would also enable the Government to save large sums in coinage of bullion.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill is set for debate in the House the first day after the reassembling. Alexander H. Stephens and L. Q. C. Lamar will oppose the bill in studied efforts. They will be followed by two colored representatives, one of whom was formerly a slave.

GEN. PORTER.

The statement which has been published to the effect that the name of Gen. Horace Porter, late Private Secretary to the President, has been left upon the rolls of the War Department, is unfounded. The resignation of Gen. Porter was accepted at the time it was tendered, when he was given the regular leave of absence customary to officers of his grade. The Army Register, printed after the expiration of his leave of absence, will show that his name is stricken from the rolls.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN CUSTOMS LAW.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that a great loss to the revenue occurs through excessive allowances of wearing apparel to incoming travelers. It is known that designing persons are engaged in the business of introducing costly apparel with intent to sell it, while they represent it as being for their own use, and therefore not dutiable. In the directions given in the prescribed forms of baggage declaration, for use and information of passengers arriving at seaports in the United States, furnished by the Treasury Department, and also for the guidance of Customs officers, under the heading of "Baggage not dutiable," appears the item "Wearing apparel in actual use"—that is, clothing made up for the passengers' own wear, in reasonable quantities, may be declared as wearing apparel; and, in the "Decisions on merchandise claimed to be entitled to free entry," (section 4, article 940, Regulations of 1857,) appears the following decision, which is still in force, namely: "The term 'wearing apparel' embraces articles either used or ready for use, such as it would be supposed the station in life of the party in possession would entitle or require him or her to make actual use of." The foregoing constitutes the regulations or instructions furnished for the guidance of Customs officers in the passing of duty-free articles contained in passengers' baggage. In accordance with these regulations or instructions, the Customs officers are required to pass, duty free, wearing apparel in use or ready for use, without any limit being fixed, either as to quantity or amount, save the indefinite term "such as it would be supposed the station in life of the party in possession would entitle or require him or her to make use of." Under such a ruling, it will be seen that the officer cannot readily determine the amount of wearing apparel to which passengers should be entitled. He is to determine their "station in life," how? By the amount of their wearing apparel, or by what standard? This ruling and system permits the wealthy to bring into the country, duty free, large quantities of costly apparel, while the poorer classes are limited to small quantities. A bill has been prepared for the purpose of so modifying this law that frauds in this respect will be more difficult.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OUTSTANDING UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The following is official: The United States currency outstanding this date is: Old demand notes, $79,637,050; legal-tender notes, new issue, $69,810,841; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $308,390,861; one-year notes of 1863, $81,095; two-year notes of 1863, $24,700; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $31,100; compound interest notes, $456,780; fractional currency, first issue, $4,349,692 41; second issue, $3,161,499 83; third issue, $3,380,401 43; fourth issue, first series, $20,752,685 48; second series, $7,123,914 25; third series, $9,776,599; total, $427,619,806 90.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $284,779, making a total for the month of December of $8,012,983, an increase of more than $1,500,000 over the receipts of November; the receipts for that month having been $6,734,000. In October they were $6,908,000, and in September, $8,824,000. The total since the beginning of the fiscal year is $47,888,474. The engineers' strike on various railroads has delayed the arrival of mails to an extent that has seriously diminished the internal revenue statement for this month, though the certificates of deposit are en route to the department, and will show in the report for next month. The Secretary of the Treasury speaks more hopefully than heretofore of the condition of the National Treasury, and expresses the belief that, with the continued increase in the amount of receipts, and large reductions in public expenditures, the necessity for additional taxation may be lessened.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Geo. H. Cooper is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to command the iron-clad Roanoke. Commander Bunce has reported his return to the United States, having been relieved from the command of the Ashuelot and been placed on sick leave.

THE RELIEF.

The steam-ship Relief, which is to tow the monitor Montauk to Norfolk, ran aground off the Arsenal Point, and at one time yesterday her bow was five feet out of water. The United States steamer Triana went to her assistance, but could not succeed in hauling her off the mud-bank in which she is stuck fast. Another attempt will be made by the Gettysburg and Triana together, which will, no doubt, be successful.

THE YACHT AMERICA DISABLED.

The men engaged in raising the yacht America off the piles near the yard were unable to move her on Monday, and during the night, the weather being very rough, one of the piles was forced through her, and penetrated her deck.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

The Treasury Department is kept advised of the movements connected with the Edgar Stewart, now undergoing repairs at Baltimore. A clearance will be denied if the proof shall be sufficient to show she intends to violate the Neutrality laws. But in this there is some difficulty, as under our Customs a vessel may clear ostensibly for legitimate purposes, even when arms and ammunition are the cargo, but after she reaches the high seas there is no authority to prevent her from changing her destination. This vessel was cleared two years at New-London, the Collector taking the responsibility of issuing a temporary register without consulting the Treasury Department. She had arms and ammunition on board, and, changing her alleged destination, she carried them to the Cuban insurgents.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

After the President's reception to-morrow all the heads of the departments will receive, with the exception of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell and Secretary and Mrs. Delano, the former on account of not being in their new residence and the latter owing to recent death in the family. The officers of the navy will call on the Secretary of the Navy, and the officers of the army on the Secretary of War. The chiefs of bureaus, Gen. Sherman, and other prominent officials, together with hundreds of citizens, will receive calls. Spirituous liquors will not be dispensed to the same extent as heretofore. The day will be observed as a general holiday.

[illegible] INDIANS THREATENED WITH STARVATION.

Congressman Luttrell, of California, has received letters from George Townsend and other prominent citizens of his district, stating that the Hot Springs and Big Valley Indians in Siskeyou County, Cal., are in danger of starvation, in consequence of their vegetable means of subsistence being overrun by cattle, &c. He, therefore, to-day requested the department authorities to take prompt action for their relief, and submitted a proposition, which was promptly approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to appoint a relief committee, consisting of Ex-Indian Agent Elijah Steele, Ex-Senator Wadsworth, George Townsend, Edmund Bean, and Henry J. Diggles, to expend means to be furnished by the Government for the support of these Indians until further arrangements are made. These Indians were fed by order of Gen. Schofield last year, and thus kept from committing depredations or joining the Modocs. They number 700 or 800.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ANTI-MONOPOLY MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, held this afternoon, a letter from Hon. William B. Ogden, President of the board, was presented, tendering his resignation on account of his removal to New-York. It was accepted, but the principal business of the meeting was the consideration of a report of a special committee to whom was referred a letter from Dr. Burroughs tendering his resignation as President of the university. After considerable discussion it was accepted, and the committee was charged with the duty of making temporary provision for filling the President's chair, also to take steps to secure a permanent occupant of the position. Dr. Burroughs has been with the university, dating from its foundation, a period of sixteen years. An endeavor will be made to have a law passed this Winter creating him Chancellor. In such new relationship he will have charge more particularly of financial affairs.

Eleven thousand loaves of bread were distributed gratuitously among 3,000 persons to-day by Alderman Charles Woodman.

The Anti-monopoly State Central Committee of Iowa have called a State Convention, to meet Feb. 25, to arrange for the campaign of 1874. All opponents of the Republican Party are invited to unite with them. The Iowa Granges Committee appointed to manage affairs in the Legislature have arrived at Des Moines, and are busy at work on members.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

RAILROAD FARES AND FREIGHT IN CALIFORNIA—MINING STOCK EXCITEMENT—SMALL-POX.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon received the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the regulation of railroad fares and freights by legislative enactment. The committee recommend the creation of a board of transportation commissioners, a railroad police, and the passage of an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroad companies. The report includes a series of questions to Ex-Gov. Stanford and his replies, wherein he declares generally the policy and practices of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The report is very voluminous. Mr. Stanford denies that the company has made unjust discriminations against different towns and cities of this coast, and denies the right of the Legislature to limit the rights of the company, and deprecates agitation on the subject in or out of the Legislature. The acts proposed by the committee will be subject to further consideration by the Chamber of Commerce.

The excitement in mining stocks increases, and there is a general advance in prices with advices from Nevada.

A heavy rain-storm prevails here and throughout a greater portion of the State.

Small-pox is steadily increasing in this city, and scarlatina is very prevalent and fatal.

THE BETA THETA PI CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of Beta Theta Pi has been in session in this city three days, and closes its session to-morrow. Last evening the open exercises were held in College Hall, which was filled with invited guests. Hon. Stanley Mathews, of this city, delivered a scholarly address on "Truth and Duty." Rev. Earl Cranston, a Methodist minister at Jacksonville, Ill., read a poem on "Cash." To-night the resident Epsilon Chapter gave the convention a banquet at the Merchants' Hotel. The convention has about a hundred members and the fraternity about fifty chapters.

REDUCING THE FORCE IN THE NAVY-YARD AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—In pursuance of orders from Washington, a large number of workmen at Charlestown Navy-yard were discharged to-night.

CUBA.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE LOSS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

JOVELLAR DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ABUSIVE ARTICLES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The *Voz* says: "A telegram announces the loss of the Virginius. We did not expect anything else from the American Government. It has acted with the Virginius the same as it did with the Florida, in order not to be compelled to return that steamer to Brazil. Such nobility corresponds with the course of those who are patronizing Cuban assassins and incendiaries in their heroic enterprise. This will not exempt them from paying the full value of the Virginius—she being the prize of the Tornado—nor from giving ample satisfaction and paying proper damages to Spain for the great injury which America has inflicted in breaking its treaty stipulations so scandalously in permitting the enlistment of men after such enlistment being advertised beforehand in the journals, and protecting such men when once out of the country with their flag and vessels of war upon the high seas and in foreign ports, thereby making themselves the accomplices of assassins and incendiaries. If the weakness or fickleness of Castelar, not of Spain, delivered to them the Virginius, the bad faith of the American Government buried the pirate ship in the bottom of the sea, as it did the coal-barge Upland at the mouth of the dry dock, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to prevent the departure of the Arapiles, which they feared so much. With such deeds they will gain everything except honor, and will transmit to the pages of history that which, instead of being their glory, will cause their descendants to blush for having had such illustrious ancestors.

It is useless to try to gather pears from elms. What Grant, Sickles, and the rest of the crew can produce has already been fully demonstrated. For the great wrongs of the Spanish nation terrible atonements are reserved, and their hour will come."

The *Diario* says: "Punic faith and American justice will appear closely united in history, enjoying the same unenviable celebrity. Punic faith was severely condemned by all ancient peoples; American justice will merit the name of iniquity among the moderns."

The *Diario* referring to the liberation of the Virginius prisoners, says the word "infamy" rises to our lips as applicable to the conduct of the American Government officials. The liberation of these prisoners makes it appear as though they were innocent; we can only answer that American justice is iniquity and perfidy. This is the judgment which the signers of the Washington protocol reserved. This judgment is a bloody farce committed against Spain before the eyes of humanity. When an American war vessel took a Confederate cruiser from Brazil the act was declared a violation of the rights of the latter Government, and the return of the cruiser ordered. The Americans sunk her to avoid complying with the duty of returning her. We were told that Spain insisted upon the return of the Virginius. Now we are told of its loss. We believe the motives of the United States for its action toward Spain are the same as toward Brazil. We believe, and we cannot do less than call the act a low fraud. The Madrid Government was fully justified in the demand for the return of the steamer and prisoners, and it is now their unavoidable duty to demand the delivery of the latter, turn them over to their captors, and demand full satisfaction for the fraud employed. Weakness made us ridiculous, and only firmness can place us in the position that befits us. Spaniards in Cuba protest against such iniquitous manœuvres."

In an interview with Captain General Jovellar, the latter stated that the newspapers give their own opinions; the Government neither inspires nor is responsible for the articles they print. The Government acts independently, and according to circumstances. It does not follow because the articles pass the censor of the press that they reflect the opinions of Jovellar, who denies having seen them.

HEAVY WEATHER EXPERIENCED BY STEAMERS FROM NEW-YORK—THE MISSING CORRESPONDENT—THE "WAR."

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The steam-ship City of Merida arrived here this morning from New-York. She reports having experienced a storm during the entire passage. The steam-ship Yazoo, at this port, from Philadelphia, also reports having encountered a hurricane on the 25th and 26th of December, off the coast of North Carolina.

No satisfactory replies have been received in answer to the telegrams and letters of the Havana agent of the New-York Associated Press, inquiring as to the whereabouts of Mr. Ralph Keeler. It is known conclusively that he embarked on the steam-ship Cienfuegos at Santiago de Cuba. The Captain of the Cienfuegos saw him on the deck of that vessel at midnight, and in the morning he had disappeared. It is now considered certain that he was lost overboard. Captain General Jovellar has ordered a strict inquiry into the circumstances of his disappearance.

The official report of the operations of the Government forces during the past two weeks shows that thirty-one insurgents and five Spaniards have been killed in that time.

POSTPONEMENT OF POLITICAL REFORMS URGED.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The *Voz de Cuba* to-day, in an editorial, in the form of a letter addressed to Minister Soler, says political reforms in the island will lead to its independence, therefore all traitors favor and all loyalists oppose them; that the rebels did not inaugurate the abolition movement; that Aldama was the only one of them who manumitted his slaves, and he only did so four years after the outbreak of the insurrection, and when he had given up all hope of ever regaining them; that the abolition movement was only inaugurated as a political lever; that slavery is necessary for the successful carrying on of the war; that if the question were solved to-day in favor of emancipation, it would decrease or entirely stop agricultural productions, from which is derived the funds for the civil and military necessities of the Government, and that Spain could not prevent the loss of the island if deprived of these resources; that all enemies of the Spanish cause are impatient abolitionists, and that the loyal Spaniards have petitioned the Cortes to leave slavery and other reforms untouched until the war is finished.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE SITE.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Advertiser* says it is expected that the Congressional Committee appointed to visit the site of the new post office in this city, with reference to the proposed extension, will present an adverse report on account of the great expense which the extension will involve. If Congress takes the land, it will require nearly half a million dollars more than what has been already appropriated to pay for it. It seems likely that the act will be repealed, and that the committee will favor the stopping of the proceedings and returning to the Treasury the $500,000 appropriated last Winter to buy the land, and the $200,000 appropriated to begin the extension of the building, if it can be done without a breach of the public faith.

MURDERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A BAKER'S APPRENTICE MURDERS AND ROBS HIS EMPLOYER—THE ROSE MEHAN CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—A shocking murder was perpetrated at No. 1,143 Frankford avenue, Kensington, early this morning. It seems from the evidence elicited at the inquest held by Coroner Brown this afternoon, that Fred. Heidenblud, a native of Geisland, Germany, had been employed two weeks as an apprentice by Godfrey Kuhule, a baker, who did business at the above place. The apprentice took a dislike to his employer and his wife because, as he stated to the officers who arrested him, he was scolded and mistrusted. While he and his employer were at work in the bakery this morning he shot Mr. Kuhule dead, and then struck him with a shovel. After committing the deed the murderer went to the second floor and attempted to murder the wife of his victim. She escaped from him, although somewhat injured, and gave the alarm. Heidenblud, after securing $55 which was in a bureau, left the house, and was subsequently arrested at Fifth and Vine streets, in a lager beer saloon. At the Coroner's inquest the prisoner manifested the most stolid indifference. The jury rendered a verdict that the murdered man came to his death by a pistol-shot in the spinal column, inflicted at the hands of Frederick Heidenblud.

The evidence thus far elicited in the Rose Mehan case shows that it was one of the most frightful tragedies ever perpetrated in this city. Detectives are still working in the case. The Coroner will give the reporters the facts soon.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

A VISIT TO THE SUSPECTED FILIBUSTERING VESSEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1873.

It is a question whether the disastrous fate of those captured on the Virginius will have any effect upon the fitting out of other filibustering expeditions for Cuba. One thing is certain, however, that the people of this country are heartily tired, and will tolerate no more of them. This seems to be the sentiment of the Government with regard to the Edgar Stewart, at present lying at Jenkins' Wharf, in Baltimore, which is being rapidly fitted out for some hidden purpose. She is in the hands of Col. Aguerro, a noted filibuster, who has landed several expeditions in Cuba. Rumor says she is being prepared for another expedition similar to that of the Virginius. She has been going to leave every day for months past, but she still lies quietly at the foot of the wharf. To-day I paid a visit of inspection to this notorious vessel. She is a small two-masted steamer, possibly in the neighborhood of 500 tons burden, has a very powerful engine, capable of propelling the little craft, it is said, at a very high rate of speed. She is stripped of her rigging, evidently for the purpose of being cleaned up. Over her rail hung two ominous sign-boards bearing the inscription "No Admittance." In spite of this sign, however, I ventured on board, and shortly after was presented to the noted Col. Aguerro, who has at present charge of the vessel. He was as grandiloquent in his conversation as if he were Admiral of a fleet. When asked why the Edgar Stewart had remained so long at the wharf, he said it was solely occasioned by a lack of money. All we want, he continued, is money, only money, that is all. We have men in plenty, but the denaro is not forthcoming. He said this with an air of such lofty carelessness as to suggest the idea that for his part he was not particular, but would be willing to accept money from any one. Col. Aguerro said the vessel would be ready to start in twenty days, but not for Cuba. He did not anticipate any trouble from the Government, as he would not violate the laws of the United States, and had indeed never done so, although he had landed successfully several expeditions in the Island of Cuba. Then, in the course of conversation, he rather inconsistently remarked that when he spoke of the vessel's going out in twenty days, it was just to make a trial trip. "What is the object of fitting her up, then, and of the trial trip?" was asked. "Vender lo," (to sell her,) was the emphatic reply. Col. Aguerro then hinted that it was quite absurd to suppose that the Edgar Stewart was to be used as a filibuster. He was merely the agent of the owner, a Mr. Butcher, and would sell her as soon as Messrs. Malster & Donnell (a firm in Baltimore) had finished fitting her up. But he alluded in a boastful way to the speed of the vessel, saying that she could outrun any of the Spanish cruisers.

Col. Aguerro said the cause of the Cubans was never better at home and gloomier abroad than now. The Virginius failure would in no wise discourage him about taking out another expedition. On the contrary, he was only the more anxious to carry aid to the insurgents on account of their present increased necessities. He intimated that expeditions had been lost by treachery, saying if he ever commanded another he would warrant that it would not be sold to the Spaniards.

The Edgar Stewart is in a condition that will enable her to put to sea at a week's notice. Her trial trip, for the purpose of selling her, or the public, is, it is said, to come off within the next twenty days. As it is, she lies at Jenkins' Wharf, swarming with cigarette-smoking Cubans, an object of curiosity to every one.

THE CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 31.—An adjourned special meeting of the stockholders of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company was held to-day. A plan which was prepared some weeks ago by the Directors was submitted for the approval of the meeting. After a brief discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the plan proposed by the Directors for obtaining an extension of its indebtedness, and using money due from stockholders to complete the partly-finished portions of the Texas and Pacific Railway, be and the same is hereby approved by this meeting, and the stockholders here present and represented, pledge themselves to the best of their ability, and recommend all the other shareholders to pay the amounts due on their original subscription to the capital stock of the company.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The amount of semi-annual dividends already paid, or to be paid in January, by corporations located or having their offices in Hartford, is $1,575,243, exclusive of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which pays $775,000, and a large share of which is paid here.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—The train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, due here at 8 o'clock to-night, ran over a broken rail about half a mile West of Brownsville, throwing the rear coach down a small trestle ten feet high, overturning the coach, and killing Mr. Chester and child, of Middletown, Ohio, and Mr. John Lyons, of Connersville, and injuring eight or ten others. Two of the injured were left at a farm-house, near the scene of the disaster, and four at Connersville, none seriously injured. Everything possible for the comfort of the injured was done by the Railroad Company.

MARINE DISASTER—FOUR MEN DROWNED.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 31.—The schooner Charles Cook, of Boston, from Demerara, laden with guano, sprung a leak and run ashore twenty miles south of Cape Henry Light yesterday morning. Four of the crew were drowned while attempting to reach the shore in small boats. D. and J. Baker, wreckers, have gone to the wreck with a wrecking-tug.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

SIGNS OF THE COMBINATION BREAKING UP.

NO TROUBLE APPREHENDED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—General Manager Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, expresses the strongest belief to-day that there will be no trouble consequent upon the recent order requiring a reduction in wages on the main division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There has not been, and there is no probability of there being the slightest measures for resistance of the company's orders; on the contrary, the men generally disclaim any intention to act unjustly or inconsiderately, and repudiate wholly the efforts of certain persons and committees who presume to present them in a wrong light before the officers of the board. Not a single or main line has been delayed or interfered with, and from the pacific action of the engineers, as well as other train-hands, the general manager says there is not the least cause for apprehension.

Intelligence has been received at the main office here to the effect that passenger trains are running regularly on the Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Erie and Pittsburg Railroads to-day, and that it is the intention to replace the freight trains thereon as soon as engines can be secured for service. As a general thing, the strikers have acquiesced in the orders of the company, and expressed a willingness to work according to the exigencies of the change.

Many men continue to hold out on the Pan Handle Road and its connections, but additions to the working force are constantly made, and there is reason to believe all the strikers will soon succumb. The company has declared its intention to re-employ all those who return and accept the new terms, with the exception of such strikers as have been guilty of [illegible] of violence. The passenger trains on this line ar[illegible] running on the usual time, but no resumption of freight traffic has yet taken place. The men employed by the company here on the Eastern Division say that they are satisfied to accept the proposed reduction, if the company adheres to the letter of the recent order, which signifies that the change is temporary and forced by the stringency of the times; but they are decidedly averse to making the reduction permanent, and would resist such action. They appreciate the necessities of their employers, and few dissenting voices are raised against the matter as being unreasonable and arbitrary.

THE STRIKE ON THE PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE OVER.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—The engineers' strike on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroads is over. The men went to work under the reduction this morning, and all passenger and freight trains on these roads are now running regularly. On the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad, passenger trains are running regularly, and a few local freight trains. The strike on this line is now considered over. A reduction of ten per cent. will also take effect on the Pennsylvania Central, and Allegheny Valley railroads Jan. 1.

PASSENGER TRAINS ON TIME AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The excitement among the citizens about the engineers' strike is gradually dying out here, as the railroad authorities are demonstrating their ability to get a sufficient number of engineers to run the regular trains. To-day all the regular passenger trains got away on time, and two freight trains will leave for the West this afternoon. A guard of Police is on duty at the freight-yards to see that no trouble occurs. General Superintendent Caldwell has issued an order to all the engineers and firemen not on duty to report to the office of the Master Mechanic to receive time certificates to be presented to the paymaster to be cashed.

FREIGHT TRAINS AT COLUMBUS—TRAIN FIRED INTO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—To-day the railroad authorities arranged for starting two freight trains West. At the last moment the conductors refused to go, saying they would not go over the road with strange engineers. They were at once discharged, and the trains sent with other men in charge. The yard-master of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad was called on by a crowd of roughs to-day, and threatened with death if he permitted any more trains to go. The Police dispersed the crowd, and the spokesman of the party escaped. The evening train for Cincinnati, when at Alton, was fired into by some unknown parties. The situation here is more unfavorable for a settlement than at any time during the strike.

REPORTS OF A GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—There are rumors of a general strike of locomotive engineers on nearly all the roads centering here, to-morrow or next day, unless the various companies decide to restore the former rates of pay, which some of them, it is thought, will do.

THE SITUATION AT LOUISVILLE—RUMORS OF FURTHER STRIKES.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—The situation in railroad circles looks better. The Jeffersonville Railroad secured five engineers. Col. Scott, the Superintendent, telegraphed from Indianapolis that he had secured twenty men. One striker returned to work to-day. Freights are received as usual. Three freight and two passenger trains were sent out on the road to-day. It is rumored that all the engineers on the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railway intend striking at midnight.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANAPOLIS QUIET AND UNCHANGED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—The only apparent change in the engineers' strike is a general quieting down. The engineers held a very large meeting to-day, but nothing is known of the proceedings. They present the same determined front, and claim they are bound to win. The roads affected by the strike appear to find engineers enough to move most of their trains, and claim that they can run out all their trains regularly if not interfered with. There has been a marked decrease in the number of strikers about the Union Depot to-day, and trains arrive and depart without the excitement of the past few days.

NO MORE TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—There is no railroad news to-night. Trains ran as usual. The effects of the strike are rapidly disappearing at this end of the road. No more trouble is anticipated.

ACTION OF THE ENGINEERS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The question of a strike among the engineers employed on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad has not yet been decided, and some uneasiness is felt by the officers of the company in consequence. The members of Lodge No. 53 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who held a meeting in Jersey City, yesterday, to take action in the matter, decided to continue work, for the present, at least, and drew up an agreement, which was presented to the Division Superintendent, Mr. Barker, by a committee appointed for the purpose. The agreement is as follows:

J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President Pennsylvania Railroad:

We, the undersigned committee, representing the locomotive engineers of the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, regret to learn that the Board of Directors have deemed it necessary to order the issue of your circular of Dec. 26, causing a reduction of ten per cent. on the wages and salaries of all persons in the service of the company. We feel that this reduction comes very hard on the employes of the New-York Division, from the fact that rents and the general expenses of living are much greater here than on Western roads, owing to the large population on the line of road between New-York and Philadelphia. We had hoped that some modification of the order would have been made for this division of the road. We fully understand the large falling off in the traffic of the company, and in view of the great inconvenience that would ensue upon the stoppage of trains, and the large number of passengers residing on the line of this division engaged in daily business in New-York or Philadelphia; also, the uniform courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated by the officers with whom we are brought in daily contact, we do not propose to take such action as will in any way derange the business of the company, or inconvenience its officers or the public—trusting to the generosity and honor of yourself and your associate directors to place our wages at the old standard as soon as the present emergency has passed. We most respectfully ask that you will give this matter your candid consideration, feeling satisfied that the Board of Directors will indorse any course of action recommended by you. Very respectfully,

JAMES W. SANFORD.
EDGAR PAGE.
CHARLES FOX.

Mr. Barker received the committee kindly, but said he was powerless to do anything for them. He endeavored to impress upon the committee the evil results which would follow in the event of a strike, and said he was confident that it would end in the overthrow of the strikers. He congratulated the committee on the wise course the engineers on his division had seen fit to pursue, and said he felt assured the company would do justice to them in future, when the business of the road would justify an increase of the salaries. Mr. Barker promised to send a copy of the paper to the President of the Railroad Company.

While there seems to exist no disposition among the engineers of the New-York Division to strike just now, as evidenced by the address to the President of the company, the future action of other Lodges of the Brotherhood of Engineers in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and elsewhere on the line of the Eastern division, will decide the matter. At the meeting yesterday a committee of engineers was appointed to attend a meeting of the Brotherhood to be held in Philadelphia on Friday next, when the question of a strike will be finally decided. The engineers employed on the New-York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad say they will submit to the action of the council in Philadelphia. It was ascertained, however, from conversations held with several engineers, that the greatest dissatisfaction exists among a majority of the employes on the eastern division of the road in consequence of the reduction in salaries. They strongly denounce the action of the company, and many of them yesterday expressed themselves willing to strike to-day. They claim that they reserve the right to do so at any future time they may think proper. The Superintendent of the company remarked yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad would spend hundreds of thousands of dollars rather than allow themselves to be dictated to. The statement made yesterday in a morning newspaper to the effect that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey was about to reduce the wages of employes fifteen per cent., proves to be without foundation. The President of that company announced that no such action was intended.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest on the South Atlantic coast. It has risen slightly on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts, while it has fallen in all [illegible] remaining districts, the area of lea[illegible] pressure being central north of Minnesota. The temperature has risen throughout the United States east of the Mississippi River, and it is above freezing in all of the districts except in New-England. Partly cloudy weather with light to fresh southerly winds prevails in New-England, the Middle States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Eastern Gulf States. North-easterly winds and fair weather continue in the South Atlantic States. Generally clear weather, with light to fresh south-westerly winds prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy weather, with light south-easterly to south-westerly winds will prevail during the day, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness on Thursday night.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, except possibly rain on the coast of Florida.

For the Gulf States generally cloudy and warmer weather, with light and fresh easterly to southerly winds, and rain in the lower Mississippi Valley.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, less pressure with continued cloudy weather, but without rain during the day, the temperature remaining above freezing.

For the lake region, fresh to brisk southerly to south-westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and slight changes of temperature.

For the North-west generally clear weather, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and without a direct fall of temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 19°; 6 A. M., 21°; 9 A. M., 23°; 12 M., 26°; 3 P. M., 33°; 6 P. M., 29°; 9 P. M., 28°; 12 P. M.; 31°; average, 26¼°.

PAINFUL RUMOR ABOUT THE FRANKLIN.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—A rumor was current here last night that the United States steam-ship Franklin had been lost at sea, with all on board, as it is alluded to by the morning papers, but can be traced to no foundation. The following were the officers who sailed in the Franklin:

Captain, E. Simpson; Lieutenant Commanders, F. J. Higginson, G. W. Armantraut; Lieutenants, J. R. Selfridge, E. M. Cutts, Wm. H. Parker, Henry W. Lyon; Medical Inspector and Fleet Surgeon of North Atlantic Squadron, F. M. Grinnell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, William Houston; Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Dearborne; Paymaster, Frank Crosby; Chief Engineer, A. J. Kiersted; Second Assistant Engineer, C. J. Habighorst; Master, Alex. McCracken; Ensigns, W. L. Halliday, J. S. Abbott, John B. Milton; Midshipmen, S. A. Staunton, A. J. Dabney; Captain Marine Corps, Charles Heywood; First Lieutenant Marine Corps, E. R. Robinson; Boatswain, John McCafferty; Gunner, Thos. R. Wilson; Carpenter, H. M. Griffiths; Sailmaker, Wm. M. Howells.

A CRIMINAL'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—John Slatterly, who was to-day sentenced to State Prison for ten years for burglary, after sentence was passed and while he was in the lobby in charge of two officers, threw red pepper in the officers' eyes and endeavored to escape. He was secured, however, and immediately taken back to the court-room. Judge Aldrich was informed of the act, and at once resentenced Slatterly to State Prison for fifteen years. He is now in his old quarters at Charlestown, where he has spent several years for robbery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—The building occupied by Mr. Hutchinson, steam pump works, and Williams & Co., press-printing works, on Union street, near Fifth avenue, together with the contents, was burned to-night. Some delay occurred in notifying the Fire Department, and the fire got under headway before the firemen appeared. The loss cannot be definitely ascertained to-night, but it is supposed to be quite heavy, although covered by insurance. The officers of the *Methodist Recorder*, the organ of the Methodist Church, was entirely destroyed. The issue for the present week was burned, together with the material, and the works of publication will be seriously impeded.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CASTELAR AND SALMERON CONTEST.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—There is a complete rupture between President Castelar, and Señor Salmeron, President of the Cortes.

There is some excitement in Madrid, but the success of the Government in the Cortes is considered certain.

THE SITUATION IN MADRID REPORTED SERIOUS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Madrid, reports that the situation in that city is serious.

GEN. MORIONES AT CASTRO.

BILBOA, Dec. 31.—Gen. Moriones is reported at Castro, in Cordova, with a force of 6,000 Republican troops. Gen. Elio is marching to meet him with 10,000 Carlists.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—M. Jean Antoine Galignani, senior editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, is dead

ADDITIONAL TAXATION VOTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 31.—The Assembly to-day, after voting the raising of 80,000,000 francs by additional taxation, adjourned until Jan. 8.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BURNING OF LLOYD'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The loss by the burning of *Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper* office, on Monday night, is estimated at $100,000.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ON HIS WAY TO ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Berlin, en route for St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

THE PANIC ON THE BERLIN BOURSE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch to the *Telegraph* from Berlin says there is a panic on the Bourse of that city.

RIVERS CLOSED BY ICE.

KONIGSBERG, Dec. 31.—Navigation on the streams in this vicinity is closed by ice.

AUSTRIA.

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Vienna, says it is expected that Baron Schwarz-Seuborn, Director of the Universal Exposition, will be appointed Ambassador to Washington.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The inquiry into the cause of the collision between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn was continued to-day. Evidence was given as to the lights displayed on the two vessels and their positions.

Counselor Butt, on behalf of the owners of the Loch Earn, cross-examined the witnesses, endeavoring to show that something was wrong on board the Ville du Havre. The latter is still unrepresented by counsel.

The seamen of the Loch Earn deposed that the two French boats came alongside the English ship before the Ville du Havre sank, and that the Frenchmen came on board and remained, and did not assist in the rescue of their comrades. One English sailor declared that he touched Capt. Surmont, whose clothes were dry.

A STEAM-SHIP LOST AT SEA.

WRECK OF THE ELBE—THIRTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Intelligence of another marine disaster, attended by a lamentable loss of life, has just reached this city. The steam-ship Elbe, bound from London for Hamburg, was lost at sea, and thirty-two of the people on board perished.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

VIRTUAL CLOSING OF THE MADEIRA PORTS TO INVALID SOLDIERS FROM THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Portuguese Government has issued an order directing that all vessels arriving at ports belonging to Portugal from the west coast of Africa shall be placed in quarantine. This measure will prevent the landing of invalids belonging to the Ashantee expedition at Madeira.

NEW-ZEALAND.

INVITATION TO JOSEPH ARCH.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5:30 A. M.—The Department of Immigration of New-Zealand have extended an invitation to Joseph Arch to visit that country to examine and report upon its resources.

OBITUARY.

JEAN ANTOINE GALIGNANI.

The responsible editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, and the eldest son of the founder of that journal, has just died in Paris. Jean Antoine Galignani was born in London, Oct. 13, 1796, and becoming naturalized in France, with his brother William, succeeded to the management of *Galignani's Messenger* at the death of their father, in 1821. M. Galignani, the father, was a Lombard, born in Brescia, and was familiar with most of the European languages. His residence in England fitted him for the literary labors with which his name was so long associated. In 1800 he removed from London to Paris and established in that city an English book store, and from 1808 published a monthly, of some importance in its day, entitled a *Monthly Repertory of English Literature, Arts, and Sciences.* In 1814 he established the journal bearing his name, which he published till his death. Passing into the hands of his sons, it was enlarged, and appeared daily in the form of the great journals of London and Paris. The political aim of *Galignani's Messenger* was to preserve friendly relations between France and Great Britain. In the reign of Louis Philippe, William Galignani was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and was for a considerable period Mayor of Soisy-sous-Etoiles. He is two years younger than his brother. Jean Antoine Galignani was always the signer of the articles in which the editorial opinions of the *Messenger* were presented.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The river here is choked with heavy masses of running ice. The propeller Miller made her last trip last night, and the Hasbrouck to-night. This closes navigation to this point for the season.

A WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—In New-Albany, to-day, John Parker shot his wife through the head and then blew his own brains out. Parker died instantly. His wife is still living, but cannot survive. Domestic infelicity is the alleged cause.

IMMIGRATION.

ARRIVALS OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FROM 1783 TO 1873, INCLUSIVE.

AGE, SEX, DESTINATION, AND NATIONALITY OF EIGHT AND A HALF MILLIONS OF IMMIGRANTS.

There is no more interesting or important subject for the American statesman than that of immigration to our highly-favored land. The steady and steadily-increasing current of human beings flowing hither from the ends of the earth, cannot fail to attract universal attention and invoke serious deliberation. History has no parallel in its records of migration. We have traditions of the simultaneous movement of the people of a certain nation or tongue; but never since the dispersion at Babel has there been anything of such general and cosmopolitan nature as that which forms the phenomenon of the age—American immigration.

Having carefully compiled all the leading facts accessible in Government or other records, we shall have put before the reader the nationality and extent of this great movement. Up to the year 1820 we had no official records of immigration. But there began, soon after the inauguration of our Government, a flow of strangers, increasing from year to year, and producing, according to the most careful investigation, about 250,000 immigrants up to 1819—say thirty-six years from the peace with England—giving an average of only about 7,000 per year. Samuel Blodget, an accurate statistician, reckoned that from 1784 to 1794 the arrivals were not more than 4,000 per annum. In 1794, owing to the war between England and France, the arrivals reached 10,000, but it was an exceptional year, and not again equaled until 1807. In 1818 Dr. Adam Leybert, member of Congress, and notable as the author of *Statistical Annals of the United States from 1789 to 1818*, said that the average of immigration from 1790 to 1810 was about 6,000 a year.

During the decade from 1806 to 1816, immigration to the United States was almost precluded by the unfriendly relations of our country with Great Britain and France. England's doctrine that a man once a subject was always a subject—a doctrine that she relinquished only after a war—was enough to deter any of her people from the risk of a voyage. It is reasonable to suppose that many tens of thousands who would have come were thus kept at home. The blockading of the French ports under the British Orders in Council, January and November, 1807, and Napoleon's prompt retaliation by the Berlin Decree of the same year, which interdicted commerce with Great Britain, followed by the Milan Decree, a month afterward, against all Continental intercourse with the British, were other powerful influences to check—in fact, practically to destroy—American emigration.

The French decrees were annulled in 1811; but just then we got into the war with the mother country, and our ships were released by France only to fall victims to the British cruisers. Of course this state of affairs ended only with the peace of 1815. Not only emigration from Great Britain and France, but that also from Germany was suspended, since the chief ports of embarkation for Germans were Havre and Liverpool. It was not until 1817 that the natural current of emigration from Europe was resumed, and in that year the arrivals amounted to 22,240 persons, including Americans returning from abroad. In no previous year had half so many foreign passengers reached our shores. Great suffering occurred on ships crowded with emigrants, and the attention of Congress was drawn to the subject. In March, 1818, Mr. McLane of Delaware, reported to the House a bill "regulating passenger ships," &c. In December of the same year it was passed, and approved March 2, 1819. In compliance with this act, collectors of the Customs have ever since reported to the Secretary of State, or to the Treasury Department, the number of passengers arriving by sea in their several districts, with the sex, age, and occupation of such passengers, and the countries where they were born.

In the table herewith printed we give the aggregate of immigration at all ports up to 1870 inclusive, and for 1871, 1872, and 1873 for the port of New-York only. To estimate the real amount for the whole country in these three years we may add twenty-three per cent. to each year. During the period from 1820 to 1870 the increase of each year over the one immediately preceding it, if uniform, would average about thirteen per cent. The aggregate number of immigrants from 1819 to 1870 inclusive is 7,553,865; add the 250,000 previous to 1819, and we have 7,803,865. The arrivals at New-York for 1871 were 229,639; for 1872, 294,581, and for 1873, 267,901; total for three years, at New-York only, 792,121; add twenty-three per cent. for other ports, and we have 974,309 for the three years, and a grand total of 8,779,174 since the commencement of our Government, or the peace of 1783.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION—1789 TO 1873.

Years.		Years.	
To 1819	250,000	1847	234,968
1820	8,385	1848	226,537
1821	9,127	1849	297,024
1822	6,911	1850	369,980
1823	6,354	1851	379,466
1824	7,912	1852	371,603
1825	10,199	1853	368,645
1826	10,837	1854	427,833
1827	18,875	1855	200,887
1828	27,382	1856	200,436
1829	22,520	1857	251,306
1830	23,322	1858	123,126
1831	22,633	1859	121,282
1832	60,482	1860	153,640
1833	58,640	1861	91,920
1834	65,365	1862	91,987
1835	45,374	1863	176,282
1836	76,242	1864	193,416
1837	79,340	1865	249,061
1838	38,914	1866	318,494
1839	68,069	1867	298,358
1840	84,066	1868	297,215
1841	80,289	1869	395,922
1842	104,565	1870	378,796
1843	52,496	1871	282,456
1844	78,615	1872	362,335
1845	114,371	1873	330,518
1846	154,416		
Total			8,779,174

SEXES—ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

Statistics of sex and age are somewhat imperfect, but the figures for 1872, being the latest, may stand as representative of the whole. They are:

Male adults............146,223—49.63 per cent. of all immigration.
Female adults.......... 86,089— 29.23 per cent.
Children under 12 yrs... 60,532— 20.55 per cent.
Unascertained............ 1,637— .50 per cent.
Total..................294,581—100.00 per cent.

The following table denotes the sexes and ages of immigrants from 1820 to 1860, inclusive:

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Pr. Ct. Male.	Pr. Ct. Fem'e.
Under 5	218,417	200,676	419,093	4.14	3.81
5—10	199,704	180,606	380,310	3.79	3.42
10—15	194,580	166,833	361,413	3.69	3.16
15—20	404,338	349,755	754,093	7.67	6.63
20 and under	1,017,039	897,890	1,914,909	19.29	17.02
20—25	669,853	428,974	1,098,827	12.71	8.13
25—30	576,822	269,554	846,376	10.94	5.11
30—35	352,619	163,778	516,397	6.69	3.12
35—40	239,468	114,165	353,633	4.54	2.16
40 and over	342,022	200,322	542,344	6.49	3.80
20 and over	2,180,774	1,176,793	3,357,577	41.37	22.39
Total	3,157,623	2,074,663	5,272,486	60.66	39.34

It is worthy of note that of all immigrants, 64 in 100 are in the reproductive age—that is, over twenty years old. This accounts for the often-noted fact that foreigners are (or rather appear to be) more prolific than natives. Compare the above table of ages with any census and the facts become apparent. We take the census of the State of New-York, in which is included its proportion of foreigners. The entire population was (in 1865) 3,827,818. Of these we have:

	Male.	Female.	Per Cent. Male.	Per Cent. Female.
Under 5 years	237,612	232,629	6.21	6.08
5—10	244,683	238,716	6.39	6.24
10—15	206,332	204,169	5.43	5.34
15—20	170,310	190,883	4.44	4.99
20 and under	861,566	866,092	22.49	22.65
20—25	154,872	194,771	4.14	5.09
25—30	141,190	171,223	3.69	4.47
30—35	124,910	148,173	3.36	3.89
35—40	127,038	151,128	3.32	3.94
40 and over	469,524	437,190	12.37	11.49
20 and over	1,017,475	1,083,605	26.86	27.98
Total	1,878,641	1,949,177	49.37	50.63
Total population			3,827,818	

Taking the ages from twenty to forty as the most reproductive, we find of male immigrants 44.88 per cent. of all immigration, and of male natives of corresponding ages only 14.51 per cent. of total population. To make a proper comparison of relative fecundity, we should not take the emigrants alone—say the Irish—but the entire population of their country. Rightly considered, there is no such disparity as some superficial observers appear to think. Ireland is drained of her young and middle-aged men by emigration; so is New-England by the migration to the West of her able-bodied men. The old men and women, whose reproductive power is gone, are left in the old homes, while the young and vigorous go away to people new regions. Yet there is a great [illegible] New-England State has slightly decreased in population. New-Hampshire, that had 326,073 in 1860, had only 318,300 in 1870, a falling off of 7,773 in ten years, or a little more than two per cent. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124; ten years later it was only 6,515,794, showing a loss of 1,659,330, or more than twenty per cent.; and the next ten years showed a loss of 751,251, or nearly twelve per cent. for that decade.

ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK ONLY.

Our City is the great receiver of immigration, and hither come an average of about seventy-seven per cent. of all that arrive in the country. Since the establishment of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, on the 1st of May, 1847, there have passed through their care about five and a quarter millions of immigrants, or an average of nearly 200,000 a year. Of these 1,933,915 were from Ireland, 2,219,925 from Germany and Scandinavia, and 1,048,431 from other countries. We give the totals by years:

PORT OF NEW-YORK—SINCE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Year.	Irish.	Germanic.	All Others.	Total.
1847	52,946	58,458	18,508	129,062
1848	98,061	54,957	36,158	189,176
1849	112,591	62,936	45,076	220,603
1850	117,038	51,289	44,469	212,796
1851	163,306	75,403	50,890	289,601
1852	118,131	123,870	58,891	300,992
1853	113,164	122,864	48,917	284,945
1854	82,302	180,872	56,049	319,223
1855	43,043	55,526	37,594	136,233
1856	44,276	60,454	37,612	142,342
1857	57,119	84,286	42,368	183,773
1858	25,075	32,999	20,515	78,589
1859	32,652	29,435	17,235	79,322
1860	47,330	39,324	18,508	105,162
1861	25,784	28,122	11,633	65,539
1862	32,217	30,765	13,324	76,306
1863	91,157	39,053	26,634	156,844
1864	89,399	60,416	32,481	182,296
1865	70,462	87,499	38,391	196,352
1866	68,047	108,393	56,978	233,418
1867	65,134	126,894	49,703	242,731
1868	47,571	120,027	46,088	213,686
1869	66,204	130,516	62,269	258,989
1870	65,168	89,638	57,364	212,170
1871	65,506	105,368	58,765	229,639
1872	68,747	154,540	71,294	294,581
1873	70,485	98,436	98,980	267,901
Total	1,933,915	2,219,925	1,048,431	5,302,271

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The Commissioners of Emigration endeavor to learn the destination of all emigrants passing through their hands, and do so to a considerable extent. It is better, however, to show where these foreigners actually settle, and for that purpose we turn to the census, taking the leading nationalities—Irish and German:

New-England States.

Where Settled.	Irish.	German.	All Others.
Maine	15,745	508	*32,628
New-Hampshire	12,190	476	†16,935
Vermont	14,080	370	‡32,705
Massachusetts	216,120	13,072	§124,127
Rhode Island	31,534	1,261	¶22,661
Connecticut	70,630	12,443	**30,566
Total	359,299	28,030	258,672
From British America, 159,455.			

* Of these 26,788 are from British America. † 12,955 British America. ‡ 28,544 British America. § 70,055 British America. ¶ 10,242 British America. ** 10,891 British America.

Middle States.

Where Settled.	Irish.	German.	All Others.
New-York	528,806	316,902	*292,645
New-Jersey	86,784	54,001	48,158
Pennsylvania	235,798	160,146	149,335
Delaware	5,907	1,142	2,037
Maryland	23,630	47,045	12,737
Total	880,925	579,236	314,992

* From British America, 79,042.

Middle Western States.

Where Settled.	Irish.	German.	All Others.
Ohio	82,674	182,897	106,992
Michigan	42,013	64,143	*161,854
Indiana	28,698	78,060	34,716
Illinois	120,162	203,758	191,278
Wisconsin	48,479	162,314	153,706
Total	322,026	691,172	648,476

* From Canada, 89,590.

States West of the Mississippi.

Where Settled.	Irish.	German.	All Others.
Minnesota	21,746	41,364	97,587
Iowa	40,124	66,162	58,406
Missouri	54,983	113,618	54,666
Kansas	10,940	12,775	24,627
Nebraska	4,999	10,954	14,795
Nevada	5,035	2,181	*11,585
Total	137,827	247,054	301,666

* 3,146 Chinese.

Pacific States.

Where Settled.	Irish.	German.	All Others.
California	54,421	29,701	*125,709
Oregon	1,967	1,875	†7,758
Total	56,388	31,576	133,467

* 48,826 Chinese. † In Oregon, 3,327 Chinese.

Southern States.

Where Settled.	Irish.	German.	All Others.
Virginia	5,191	4,050	4,513
West Virginia	6,832	6,232	4,027
North Carolina	677	904	1,448
South Carolina	3,262	2,754	2,058
Georgia	5,093	2,761	3,273
Florida	737	597	3,633
Alabama	3,893	2,482	3,567
Louisiana	17,068	18,933	25,826
Texas	4,031	23,985	*35,385
Arkansas	1,428	1,563	2,035
Mississippi	3,359	2,960	4,872
Tennessee	8,048	4,539	6,729
Kentucky	21,642	30,318	11,438
Total	81,261	102,078	108,834
*23,020 Mexicans.			
Territories	17,101	11,387	65,712

RECAPITULATION OF DESTINATIONS.

Sections.	Irish.	German.*	Others.
New-England	380,299	28,030	258,672
Middle States	880,925	379,239	314,992
Middle Western	322,026	691,172	648,476
West of Missis. River	137,827	247,054	301,666
Pacific States	56,388	31,576	133,467
Southern States	81,961	102,078	108,834
Territories	17,101	11,387	65,772
Total	1,855,827	1,590,533	2,025,969

* Scandinavia, Belgium, and Holland are not included in this column.

The reader will note the remarkable difference of Irish and German distribution. Where one German goes to the Eastern or manufacturing region, there go thirteen Irish; but where one Irish goes to the agricultural region of Middle Western and West Mississippi States, he is accompanied by three Germans. The dislike of both nationalities for the late slave States is conspicuous. Less than four and a half in a hundred of Irish, and only six in a hundred of German, have made their homes south of the Potomac and Ohio.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR.

Full details of immigration to all ports in the United States for the financial year ending June 30 last show some interesting points. The number was larger than ever before known for a single year, reaching 459,803; the next largest was in 1854, and amounted to 427,833. The distribution for 1872-73—year ending with June—was:

Countries.	Number.	Countries.	Number.
Ireland	77,344	Germany	149,671
England	74,801	Austria	5,765
Scotland	14,841	Sweden	14,203
Wales	840	Norway	16,247
Jersey and Isle of Man	17	Denmark	4,931
Canada	31,711	Belgium	1,176
Nova Scotia	3,919	Germanic	192,093
Australia	1,130		
		France	14,798
British flag	203,603	Netherlands	3,811
		Switzerland	3,107
Russia	1,560	Spain	541
Hungary	1,347		
Poland	3,338	Latin	22,257
Greece	8,715		
		China	20,292
East Europe	14,960	Miscellaneous	5,398

Of the whole number, 275,792 were males, and 184,011 females. Under 15 years of age, 104,672; from 15 to 40, 288,272; over 40, 66,859. Of all, 307,334 landed at New-York.

GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONALITY.

The following table tells where these eight millions of strangers came from, as nearly as can be ascertained:

NATIONALITY OR NATIVITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Countries.	Up to 1870.	At New-York. 1871-72-73.	Grand Total.
Ireland	2,700,493	204,738	2,905,231
England	516,192	109,057	625,249
Scotland	84,623	27,508	112,131
Wales	12,435	3,514	15,949
Great Britain, not specified	544,107	....	544,107
British America	284,491	334	284,825
British Colonies	864	247	1,111
British flag	4,143,205	348,398	4,448,603
Germany	2,378,421	358,344	2,736,765
Sweden	100,928	31,936	132,864
Norway	53,000	13,815	66,815
Denmark	23,425	11,589	35,014
Holland	31,118	7,535	38,653
Belgium	17,278	1,170	18,448
Teutonic element	2,614,170	424,389	3,028,559
France	245,812	17,097	262,909
Switzerland	61,572	10,908	72,480
Spain	23,214	348	23,562
Portugal	4,695	155	4,850
Italy	26,776	15,825	42,601
Mexico	20,152	67	20,219
Central America	1,064	60	1,124
South America	7,648	184	7,832
West Indies	50,087	431	50,518
Latin races	441,020	45,075	486,095
Russia	4,045	6,042	10,087
Poland	4,038	8,867	12,905
Hungary	488	841	1,329
Turkey	307	57	364
Greece	198	61	259
Slavic chiefly	9,076	15,888	24,964
China	109,502	318	109,820
Japan	259	25	288
Arabia, &c.	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
Asiatic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa, various	557	....	....
Azores	6,965	....	....
Madeira	392	....	....
Canaries	290	....	....
Sandwich Islands	155	....	....
Other islands	240	....	....
United States	....	1,830	1,836
Countries not specified	488,643	727	489,370
Total	7,803,865	766,321	8,570,186

Various estimates have been made of the amount of money brought into the country by immigrants. The la'e John A. Kennedy, for many years Superintendent at Castle Garden, found it about $68 per head for a given period. Placing it at only $50, we have $444,000,000 of gold as the result up to this time. But the far greater value consists in the labor brought into the country, a very large proportion of which goes to build up new Territories and States in the West.

THIS YEAR'S ARRIVALS.

We close with the following transcript of arrivals for the year 1873:

NUMBER AND NATIVITY OF PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Elsass	3,118	Mecklenburg	6,831
Austria	1,615	Malta	13
Anhalt	20	Norway	6,058
Armenia	14	Nova Scotia	20
Asia	1	New-Brunswick	49
Australia	5	Oldenburg	481
Africa	9	Prussia	30,739
Bavaria	10,299	Portugal	7
Baden	5,440	Romania	44
Belgium	579	Russia	4,112
Bremen	244	Switzerland	4,548
Bohemia	3,951	Saxony	2,456
Brunswick	194	Sleswick	2,310
Canada	51	Scotland	8,340
China	5	Sweden	10,209
Denmark	6,145	Spain	39
Egypt	2	South America	10
East India	17	Turkey	26
England	32,793	United States	1,836
France	2,759	Wales	2,870
Gibraltar	1	Würtemberg	4,589
Greece	15	Waldeck	21
Hungary	841	West India	22
Hesse-Darmstadt	2,302	Province Brandenburg	773
Hesse-Nassau	2,104		
Hamburg	427	Province Lauenburg	25
Hanover	4,699		
Holstein	2,315	Province Posen	5,971
Holland	4,452	Province Pommerania	9,161
Heligoland	2		
Ireland	70,485	Province Silesia	784
Isle of Man	160	Province Saxony	251
Italy	6,881	Province Thüringia	981
Loraine	670		
Lippe Detmold	20	Province Westphalia	468
Lübeck	15		
Luxemburg	516	Rheinish Province	1,085
Mexico	6		
Total			267,901

THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

A secret session of the members of Los Amigos de Cuba was held yesterday noon in the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta, No. 52 Exchange place. The attendance was large, including Diaz Villegas, Gen. Cisneros, Vicente Mestre, Gen. Aguilera, President of the Cuban Republic, Señor Aldama, Col. Arterga, and Dr. Govin. George Knight, Henry King, William Scott, and a number of the other survivors of the Virginius were present. Mr. King stated after the meeting had terminated that inducements had been offered him to remain in New-York, but he refused to do so. The question of at once forwarding another expedition to Cuba was considered, but the result was not made known when he left the hall. He believed that the society would not pay his passage to England, as they promised. George Knight, the second engineer, has in charge twenty-three of the English-speaking survivors, although all speak Spanish. They still remain at MacKinley's Hotel, at the expense of the Cuban Junta. At 2:30 o'clock, a meeting of the survivors was held at Trujillo's saloon for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of Commander Braine's son. But none of the American portion of the survivors were present, so that the Cuban and Jamaican portion left to attend the obsequies at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth street and Broadway. The twelve invalids are still in the hospital in Brooklyn. It is believed that Señor Silveiro will not recover. The others are suffering from dysentery and general prostration. Jose Jeriocandi, a native of Columbia, remains in a very weak state at McKinley's Hotel, corner of Fulton and South streets. He is confined to his bed, and is being attended to by Drs. Govin and Alveiro, of the Cuban League. Last night all of the survivors were removed to No. 143 Greene street, where they will be cared for by the Cuban Junta, until they leave for their homes or obtain some employment.

THE OSSIPEE AND JUNIATA.

The United States steamers Ossipee and Juniata are now lying at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn. The Ossipee arrived at the yard from the Battery at 2 o'clock yesterday. A slight leak has been discovered in her after-hold, and it is probable that she will be overhauled before again proceeding to sea. When the necessary repairs have been completed it is expected that the Ossipee will be ordered to Key West to assist in towing to New-York the monitors at present stationed there. No change will be made in her list of officers. The Juniata will remain, for the present, at the navy-yard.

THE KIP ESTATE LITIGATION.

The litigation which was some time since before the court in relation to property leased by Albert S. Kipp and wife to the Harlem Railroad Company, has again come up in a new form. The plaintiffs, it appears, leased to the defendant for twenty-one years the block of ground bounded by Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets and Lexington and Fourth avenues. Subsequently, under an act of the Legislature, defendant proceeded to acquire, and claims to have acquired, title to the property in fee. Plaintiffs opposed the latter proceedings, on the ground that the property was not necessary for the legitimate business of the company, but were finally defeated in the Court of Appeals. The present proceedings are instituted in the form of an application for an injunction against defendants, and with a view to carry the litigation into the United States Supreme Court, there to invoke in favor of the plaintiffs the provision of the Federal Constitution against the impairment of contracts. It is claimed on the part of plaintiffs that after serving their complaint they discovered that defendant had leased all their rights, franchises, &c., to the Central Railroad Company, for a period of 401 years; that thereupon plaintiffs filed a supplemental complaint, setting forth the terms of this lease, and claim that thereby the Harlem Company has forfeited its public character, whereby only it could acquire title in fee to the property, through the right of eminent domain vested in the State; that the proceedings to acquire such title in fee had, therefore, fallen through, but in the meantime, plaintiff was entitled to an injunction to restrain the annoyance caused by defendant's acts in relation to the property. On the part of defendant it is claimed that the time has not yet come for plaintiffs to assert their claim, if they have any, seven years of their lease yet remaining unexpired; that the Harlem Company, as a corporation, is yet in existence, and has forfeited none of its rights by reason of the lease complained of; that by virtue of its right of eminent domain, the State was entitled to take the property at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of plaintiffs' lease.

The matter was argued before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and decision reserved.

THE ELECTION IN GENET'S DISTRICT.

It is announced that on the 20th inst. an election for member of Assembly will take place in the Twenty-first Assembly District to supply the vacancy caused by the disappearance of the fugitive, Henry W. Genet, who was elected to that position at the last election. Mr. Wm. M. Haws, Jr., who stood second on the list in the last contest, announces that he will not present himself as a candidate on the present occasion. The candidates are as follows: Henry C. Robinson, Republican; Frank Benzoni, Nathaniel Turpenny, John Hart, Jacob M. Long, and Robert C. Brown, Democrats. Mr. Robinson, who is the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville, is a member of the firm of Porter Brothers, dry goods merchants, of Broadway, and is greatly esteemed by the majority of the residents of Harlem and Yorkville. He has never held any political office, but has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the district. F. Benzoni, a Democrat, is about forty years of age, and was for eighteen years a bell-ringer of the Eighty-sixth Street Tower. Nathaniel Turpenny, a Democrat, is a retired master builder, about sixty-five years of age, and has never taken any active part in politics. John Hart, also a Democrat, is but little known to politics, but has always been considered to belong exclusively to Tammany. He is connected by marriage with Genet. John Halloren is also connected with Genet by marriage, and entirely in his interest. Jacob M. Long is Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Company, and an intimate associate of Genet. Robert L. Brown has four times before been before the people of the district as a candidate for office as a Liberal Republican, but having now become a Democrat is put forward in the interest of Genet.

THE CENTRE MARKET ARMORY TROUBLE.

The Committee on Armories of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mr. McCaferty presiding. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The present occupation of the Centre Market Armory, by the Ninety-sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., without any authority whatever from this Board, is a standing insult to this Board; be it

Resolved, That the General commanding the First Division be, and he is hereby, instructed to remove forthwith the Ninety-sixth Regiment from Centre Market Armory.

A resolution was also adopted instructing Gen. Shaler to remove forthwith the Sixth Regiment from Nilsson Hall to Glass Hall. The committee then decided to present a resolution to their Board, assigning the Fifty-fifth Regiment to the Armory Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

THE JUDICIARY.

THE COURTS FOR 1873 AND 1874.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW—WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS—THE NEW JUDGES.

With yesterday ended the duties of the courts in this City for the year 1873. The year's labors thus brought to a close, particularly in the civil courts, while disposing of a very large amount of business of the ordinary routine character familiar to civil jurisdiction, have not been remarkable for the trial and decision of any causes commanding general public attention, or important to any one outside those socially or pecuniarily interested therein. The decrease in the number of suits involving large pecuniary and corporate interests which have come before the courts for adjudication during the past two years, cannot have failed, as compared with the two preceding years, to impress all who are familiar with judicial proceedings in this City, with the capacity of a few bold, bad men, to stir up strife and burden the courts with corrupt and inequitable litigation. But in proportion to the absence of excitement and general public interest, which has characterized proceedings in the civil courts, the criminal courts—especially that branch of the Supreme Court known as the Court of Oyer and Terminer—has been remarkable as the scene of trials and determinations of causes which not only excited public attention and anxiety here and elsewhere throughout the land, but which will be regarded henceforth as an epoch and example in the history of this City and nation. The results of these trials have taught the implicated, as well as all others of the political community, that while general acceptance may be given to the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils," yet such spoils must be circumscribed by those principles of honesty and fair dealing imposed by law and morals on individuals in private and commercial life; that public property and public funds are no more the subject of dishonest disposition than are the property or funds of private corporations or individuals. Fortunately for the community the Judiciary in the higher courts in this City, both civil and criminal, has been so constituted during the past year that no apprehension could exist or reasonable complaint be made, so far as the Judges were personally responsible, of either failure or perversion of justice. Of the Judges who participated during that time in the administration of justice in the higher civil courts three retired from the Bench yesterday—two finally by reason of the disqualification of age and one at least temporarily. Those so retiring are Presiding Judge Ingraham and Judge Fancher, of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court.

With the close of his term, Judge Ingraham completed his thirty-fifth year on the Bench in this City, beginning in the Court of Common Pleas and ending as Presiding Judge of the General Term in this the most important judicial district in the State. Though disqualified by statute by reason of having exceeded the age of threescore and ten, Judge Ingraham retires from his position with health remarkably vigorous and intellect equally unimpaired. In these respects indeed he is an exception to many eminent men of equal age and less experience who have preceded him on the Bench of the same and co-ordinate courts in this City. Patient, painstaking, industrious, and practically familiar with the most important business affairs of life; his mind bent to the duties of his position and undistracted by extraneous speculative studies, never having deemed it necessary to search beneath the ruins of Pompeii or behind the icy barriers of the North Pole for precedents in an ordinary suit in trover, but governed by good common sense and a sound knowledge of elementary and statutory law as prevailing in this country, he has, during those thirty and five years pursued the even tenor of his judicial way, leaving behind him a record of decisions as impartial and abiding as the common frailty of human judgment and the ever-changing necessities of society will permit.

His associate, Judge Fancher, though having served but a brief period on the Bench, has been there sufficiently long to indicate his entire fitness for the position.

The retirement of Chief Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, after twelve years' service, was made the occasion of complimentary action by his associates on the Bench yesterday. After rendering the decisions of the term, all the Judges being present except Judge Sedgwick, who was ill, Judge Van Vorst proposed the insertion on the minutes of the court of an expression of their appreciation and regret as follows: "In view of the retirement this day of Chief Justice Barbour from this court, of which he has been a member for twelve years, we, his associates, direct to be entered on the minutes this expression of our appreciation of the faithful and upright manner in which he has performed his public duties, and our just estimate of the industry, ability, and learning which have characterized his judicial life, and his uniform courtesy to his brethren on the Bench."

Judge Monell, on behalf of the other Judges, announced that the proposition of Judge Van Vorst was one in which all his associates fully concurred. Chief Justice Barbour, with evident emotion, said he returned his sincere and heartfelt thanks. He had endeavored to do his duty, and parted with his associates on the Bench with great regret.

With to-day begins the duties of the newly-elected Judges, who, with their associates already in office, have, with few exceptions, a long term of service before them. The Supreme Court in this City and district will have Judges John R. Brady, George C. Barrett, Noah Davis, Abraham R. Lawrence, and Charles Donohue elected, and Judges Daniels and Van Brunt assigned thereto by the Governor. Of these, next to Judge Ingraham, who retires, Judge Brady is the oldest in official position, having served about twenty years as a Judge in this City, although yet a comparatively young man. While hardly necessary, it is yet truthful and pertinent to say that during all his long term of office he has never been known, under any political or social pressure, to swerve a hair's breadth from the conscientious and intelligent discharge of his duty under the laws as he found them. To every lawyer his decisions and opinions have commended themselves for the spirit of equity and sound reason which the author has sought to breathe into the hard, unbending, and frequently conflicting principles and provisions of common and statutory law. Of his elective term, Judge Brady has yet eleven years to serve, Judge Barrett twelve years, Judge Davis thirteen years, Judges Lawrence and Donohue fourteen years.

The Superior Court begins the year with its roll of Judges as follows: Claudius H. Monell, John J. Freedman, Wm. E. Curtis, John Sedgwick, Hooper C. Van Vorst, (assigned to Supreme Court,) and Gilbert M. Speir, all of whom are in for terms ranging from twelve to fourteen years. Of these, Judge Monell has been already twelve years on the bench of this same court, and, by right of judicial seniority, as no less by qualification, will undoubtedly be elected its Chief Justice. It is sufficient to say that he will make no unworthy successor to the late venerable Judges Duer and Oakley, the latter of whom, during the quarter of a century or thereabouts he sat on the bench, (lawyers who knew him will not deem it indecorous to say,) quarried from the end of his nose blocks of legal lore enduring as granite from the hills of New-Hampshire.

On the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas there is no change, the Judges, as during the past year, being: Charles P. Daly, Chief Justice; Judges Van Brunt, (assigned to Supreme Court,) Loew, Larremore, Robinson, and Joseph F. Daly, all of whom, except Judge Loew, have from eleven to twelve years yet to serve.

In the Marine Court the new year opens with George Shea as Chief Justice; Philip J. Joachimsen, Alexander Spaulding, Michael C. Gross, Henry Alker, and David McAdam, Justices. Of these Judges Alker and McAdam are newly elected. The former has already served two terms on the bench of the same Court with entire acceptability, and his elective associate, Judge McAdam, comes to the position with an experience in its practice, a knowledge of the laws as applicable to the court's jurisdiction, and a reputation for probity second to none in the profession.

With the *personnel* of the Judiciary in this City for the incoming year, taken as a body, no reasonable fault can be found either in respect of capacity for the position, or honesty in the discharge of its duties. It may be fairly anticipated, therefore, that for years to come, as far as human judgment and individual honesty of purpose can assure the prompt and impartial administration of justice under the laws, the present Judiciary of this City offer to the public such an assurance. It may not be amiss for the public to remember at the same time, however, that though the courts have been popularly termed the "fountains of justice," they are not so in the strictest sense. The Judges are as much bound to enforce the provisions of a statute conceived in corruption and inequitable in its provisions, where such provisions admit of no doubt, and conflict with no constitutional provision, as they are bound to enforce the most humane and just laws ever enacted. In the Legislature, therefore, or, perhaps, back of it among the electors of the State, will be found located the original fountain of justice, in the purification of which, it may be safely predicted, the people may rely on willing co-operation from the Judiciary of the higher courts of this City, as now constituted.

Immediate and important adjuncts of the courts in this City are the offices of County Clerk and Sheriff, in both of which changes occur with the opening of the new year. The former, by virtue of the provisions of the State Constitution, is made *ex officio* Clerk of the Supreme Court, and has hitherto been accustomed not only to appoint the clerks employed in the general office, but the clerks of the various branches of the Supreme Court also. These latter appointments have been creditably filled for many years past by gentlemen who have become so familiar with their duties that former County Clerks have deemed it expedient for the public interests and efficient discharge of the duties of the office that no changes should be made. It is not, therefore probable that in this respect the newly-elected County Clerk will make any exception to the rule adopted by his predecessors. Some of the gentlemen occupying these positions have performed the duties of the office for periods ranging from five to twenty years. Mr. Beamish, the Clerk of Supreme Court Chambers, has been twenty years in the position, and has served with entire acceptability to all the Judges sitting in that branch of the court. Hon. D. W. Clark, Clerk of the General Term, has held his position for over ten years. He has served with acceptability alike to the Judges and members of the Bar, was a member of the State Legislature, and Police Magistrate in this City in times when a legitimate degree of credit attached to both positions. There is a strong feeling among those familiar with the duties of clerks of the various branches of the Supreme Court in this City that such officers should be subject to removal only by the Judges, as in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, for if they remain removable at the discretion of each incoming County Clerk, and such discretion is exercised, perfect familiarity with duties of their positions, and efficient and correct performance thereof, will hardly ever be attainable. In the Sheriff's Office there seems to have been almost a clean sweeping out of former subordinate officials, and certainly it is not apprehended by members of the Bar that any change therein can be for the worse.

The different civil courts have, during a year or two past, permitted to fall into disuse the former practice of making out an annual statement of the number of causes heard and disposed of, but in this respect the business of these courts have not varied much during the past three or four years.

The first term of the new year will open on Monday next, with Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels holding General Term of the Supreme Court; Judge Lawrence, Chambers; Judge Donohue, Circuit, Part I.; and Judge Van Brunt, Circuit, Part II.

In the Superior Court, Judges Freedman, Curtis, and Speir will hold General Term; Judge Monell, Special Term and Chambers; Judge Sedgwick, Jury Term, Part I. For Jury Term, Part I., of this court, Judge Van Vorst had been previously assigned, but his appointment to serve in the Supreme Court by Gov. Dix will make a change of assignment necessary if two terms can be held.

In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term will be held by Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore; Trial Term, Part I., by Judge Loew, and Chambers by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

A Fall election, especially when Judges of the higher courts are the candidates, necessarily interferes with the steady current of business in the courts, and to this rule the past few months form no exception. This confusion having passed away, and Judges in office having before them the anticipation of long years of occupancy, while members of the Bar are proportionately relieved from the distracting influences of judicial ambition, it is anticipated that on Monday next the year's labors will open with a desire on the part of both Bench and Bar to dispatch business with all the rapidity consistent with legal correctness and equity. Let it be hoped, also, that in the year's forensic struggle it will be remembered that while counsel are bound to the duty of respectfulness and candor toward the court, the court owes no less to the Bar—the duty of courteous treatment and a patient hearing.

THE ANNEXED WESTCHESTER TOWNS.

THE POLICE AND FIRE ORGANIZATIONS—MEETING OF THE TWO COMMISSIONS YESTERDAY.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of organizing the Police force for that portion of Westchester County which to-day becomes a portion of the City of New-York, and is known as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. After a full consideration of the subject resolutions were adopted dividing the new territory into two precincts, to be hereafter known as the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts, and a sub-precinct to be attached to the Thirty-fourth Precinct.

The new precincts are bounded as follows: The Thirty-third Precinct begins at the intersection of the town line dividing Morrisania and West Farms with the line between the Counties of Westchester and New-York at High Bridge on the Harlem River; thence easterly along the said town line of Morrisania and West Farms to its intersection with the Harlem Railroad; thence southerly along the centre line of the Harlem Railroad to the centre line at One Hundred and Seventieth street to Lafayette avenue; thence along the centre line of Lafayette avenue to the Boston road; thence southerly along the centre line of the Boston road to Union avenue; thence south-easterly along the centre line of this line to Home street; thence easterly along the centre line of Home street to the Westchester road; thence easterly along the centre line of Westchester road to the town line at Bronx River; thence south-easterly along the centre line of Bronx River to the south-easterly line of Westchester County at Long Island Sound, and thence along the line which, prior to annexation, divided the Counties of Westchester and New-York, to the place of beginning. The Town Hall of Morrisania, in the village of Melrose, will be used as the Police Station-house of the Thirty-third Precinct.

The Thirty-fourth Precinct is bounded on the south by the Thirty-third Precinct; east by the line along the centre of Bronx River, which divides West Farms and Westchester; north by a line beginning at the intersection of the northerly and easterly line of West Farms at Bronx River, running thence along the northerly town line of West Farms until it intersects Boston avenue; thence south-westerly along the centre line of Boston avenue until it again intersects the said town line; thence south-westerly along the said town line to the western bounds of said town at Harlem River; thence southerly along the Harlem River and westerly town line of West Farms to the place of beginning. The premises occupied at present by the Police at West Farms, in the village of Tremont, will be, until further orders, used for the station-house of the Thirty-fourth Precinct.

The sub-police precinct is attached to the Thirty-fourth Precinct, and begins at the intersection of the centre line of Inwood street and the Hudson River, running thence easterly along the centre line of Inwood street and the centre line of Boulevard or Dyckman street, as laid down on the map of New-York, and such line extended to the town line of the late town of West Farms; thence northerly along the line of the late town of West Farms; thence northerly along Harlem River and the westerly line of the town of West Farms to the intersection of the northerly line of West Farms; thence northerly along the line of the Thirty-fourth Precinct to Bronx River; thence northerly along the line of Bronx River, and the easterly line of King's Bridge to the intersection of the northerly line of King's Bridge; thence easterly along the northerly line of King's-Bridge to Hudson River; thence southerly along the Hudson River to the place of beginning. The sub-precinct being composed of a portion of the annexed territory and a part of the Island of New-York, northerly of the Inwood or Tubby Hook Valley. The premises now occupied by the Police employed in the town of King's-Bridge, at the junction of Broadway and the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, will be used as the station-house of the Thirty-fourth Sub-precinct.

The Board of Police have not yet decided as to the number of the Police force to be assigned to duty in the new precincts. Each precinct will, however, be commanded by a Captain, and the sub-precinct by a Sergeant. There will also be a force of mounted patrolmen. For the present and until the further orders of the board, Capt. Robbins, of the Morrisania Police, will remain in charge of the Thirty-third Precinct, and Sergt. Steers, at present in command at Tremont, will have charge of the Thirty-fourth Precinct.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday concluded their arrangements for the proper protection of the annexed territory against the ravages of fire. Eight companies will comprise the force of the department in the new territory, consisting of two steam fire-engines, four chemical engines, and two hook and ladder trucks. The companies will be organized as follows: Each of the two companies running the steamers will consist of an assistant foreman, two firemen, and eight hosemen. Those having the chemical engines in charge will consist of an assistant foreman, two firemen, and five hosemen each, and the hook and ladder companies will have one assistant foreman, two firemen, and nine laddermen. The hosemen and laddermen will not be active, but will receive $300 per annum, and be allowed to pursue their regular vocations, with the understanding that they proceed to fires promptly on receiving an alarm. Foreman Martin Welch, formerly of Hook and Ladder No. 16, has been placed in charge of the new battalion, which is designated the Tenth. Two steam fire-engines, and one chemical engine, and two hook and ladder trucks have already been located in the district, and will commence duty to-day.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The force of the Fire Department, as at present constituted, consists of 42 steam fire-engines, 2 chemical engines, and 18 hook and ladder companies. There are 3 commissioners, 1 chief, 1 assistant chief, 10 chiefs of battalions, 54 foremen, 60 assistant foremen, 42 engineers of steamers, 38 assistant engineers of steamers, 531 firemen, and 54 hosemen and laddermen, besides the clerical force and laborers employed in the stables and repair yard of the department. The department was paid off yesterday.

THE RETIREMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE BARBOUR.

In the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, after the decisions had been rendered, Mr. Justice Van Vorst said that, in view of the retirement this day of Chief Justice Barbour from this court, of which he has been a member for a period of twelve years, we, his associates, direct to be entered on the minutes this expression of our appreciation of the faithful and upright manner in which he has performed his public duties, and our just estimate of the industry, ability, and learning which have characterized his judicial life, and his uniform courtesy to his brethren on the Bench. The Chief Justice responded in a neat manner, after which the court adjourned *sine die*.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER ON CHARLICK'S RAILROAD.

On the 18th of October last, William Nealon and his wife, of Madison avenue, Winfield, near Flushing, Long Island, left the 6:30 P. M. train at Winfield, and proceeded on their way home. Their house, in which they have lived for years, is situated near the regular crossing. The night was very dark, and they had to tread their way cautiously across the railway; but no cars being due, they were not apprehensive of danger. Suddenly, Nealon states, his wife was torn from his side and instantly killed, he himself having narrowly escaped. On recovering from the shock, Nealon found the dead body of his wife fearfully mangled, and saw in the distance an engine rushing away at the rate of twenty miles an hour. An inquest was held by Coroner Ramon, and the evidence showed that the locomotive was going along at a high rate of speed, without tender or cars attached, and had approached the crossing without slacking speed, or giving the usual signal. The driver of the engine stated that he was going too quick, and could not pull up after the accident had occurred. The verdict of the jury was, that the woman came to her death through the negligence of the Railway Company, who should have had a flagman at the crossing. Next morning a man was placed on duty there. While the inquest was being held, a message was brought to the Coroner that a German, named Dietz, had been killed on the line, and asking him to hold an inquest. The inquest was afterward held, and the verdict filed in the County Clerk's office. In the case of Mrs. Nealon, however, no verdict was filed in the office of the County Clerk, as required by law. Nealon has commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Charlick for damages for the loss of his wife. He finds his proceedings embarrassed by the action of the Coroner, and though he has offered to pay the usual fees to the Coroner, that official refuses to furnish him with a copy of the evidence or file the record of the inquest. Nealon's lawyer has made personal application to the Coroner for a copy of the proceedings, and requested him to file the papers; and though Mr. Charlick's lawyer has had a copy furnished him, Mr. Nealon's lawyer finds it impossible to obtain the necessary papers. Mr. Charlick called on Nealon and offered him work, but the latter stated to the writer that he knew what Charlick's promise was worth. "He'd give me work for one week or so," said he, "and then discharge me." People are frequently killed on this line, but owing to the influence of Mr. Charlick the public are kept in ignorance of the facts.

JOHN KEEFE SENT TO STATE PRISON.

John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," whose countless adventures in larcenies and pocket-picking render him worthy of being elected the prince of pick-pockets, and whose interesting career has already been fully published in THE TIMES, was again brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner was charged with stealing the pocket-book of a lawyer named Oliver S. Acklie, on a crowded Second avenue car, at Peck slip, on the 3d of December. "The Greek," as is usual with pick-pockets, got into a crush; a jostle ensued, and Mr. Acklie's pocket-book was gone. At this moment a young man came along with a Police officer, to whom he pointed out Keefe as a pick-pocket who had been operating in the car. Messrs. Wm. A. Beach and John O. Mott, counsel for Keefe, contended that the evidence was entirely insufficient to convict the prisoner. Assistant District Attorney H. Russell argued that the evidence, although entirely circumstantial, pointed conclusively to the guilt of the prisoner. The jury, he stated, would be doing society an incalculable service by sending the accused to State Prison. "The Greek" was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for five years.

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER BRAINE'S SON.

The funeral of the infant son of Commander Braine, of the Juniata, took place yesterday from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends, and the survivors of the Santiago de Cuba massacre paid a fitting tribute of respect to Commander Braine as well by their demeanor as by their presence at the funeral. The remains of the deceased child were contained in a handsome casket covered with white opera cloth, and suitably decorated with floral emblems. There was, of course, no unnecessary ostentation or display, and the funeral was principally remarkable by reason of the presence of the Virginius survivors. The casket containing the remains was borne up the aisle of the church by four boys. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was then read by Rev. Dr. Drowne, of Brooklyn, and the remains were then taken for interment to the family vault at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Eleventh street and Fifth avenue. Commander Braine and his three sons attended the funeral, but the mother of the deceased child was unable to be present. Mr. J. M. Hopper, of Brooklyn, had charge of the funeral arrangements.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JAMES LYNCH.

The will of the late James Lynch was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings. By the terms of the will the widow is granted the use of the house and furniture, during her lifetime, at No. 129 East Twenty-first street, and the interest of one-sixth of the remainder of the real and personal estate, the principal to be divided among the heirs at her death. The testator also bequeaths one-sixth share of all his property to each of his two sons, James D. Lynch and Peter W. Lynch, and a like amount to each of his three daughters, Margaret E., Louise, and Emily F. Lynch, the eldest son being appointed the guardian of the remainder. The executors are the widow, James D. Lynch, the eldest son, and Peter Lynch, the brother of the deceased. The will does not give any details of the property, or the approximate value, but it is supposed to be nearly $1,500,000.

A MISSING RHODE ISLANDER.

Inspector Dilks received information yesterday that Samuel N. Goodman, a wealthy manufacturer of Pawtucket, R. I., was missing. It is stated that Mr. Goodman left Pawtucket on the 23d ult., and was accompanied to the depot by his father-in-law. He started for this City for the purpose of calling on the firm of Heinze, Gross & Co., dealers in woolen goods, at Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard street, to whom he had been in the habit of selling goods. He did not call on this firm, and it is not positively known that he arrived in this City, but the Police have been instructed to search for him. He is twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in height, light complexion, brown hair and whiskers, and was dressed in dark clothes. He had on a knit woolen under-jacket and fur cap.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Frederick Fulman pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....James O'Neil pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary.... John Quilty pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....Thos. Lane pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years in State Prison....Patrick Maher pleaded guilty to burglary. Two years and six months in State Prison....Peter Callahan, a boy, charged with stealing a horse, was found guilty of receiving stolen goods and sent to the House of Refuge.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, Geo. Tuttle was committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Winchell, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Tuttle called upon Mr. Chas. C. Hastings, of No. 51 West Forty-sixth street, and by falsely representing that he was authorized to solicit funds to replenish the library of Engine Company No. 16, induced that gentleman to subscribe $10. On Tuttle's person was also found a subscription-list for wounded firemen. It is believed that the swindler has been carrying on a thriving business.

A SCHOONER LOST AT SEA.

The bark Edith Rose, Capt. Foley, reached this port yesterday afternoon, after a rough voyage of fourteen days from Havana. Capt. Foley reports that on the 27th of December, in latitude 35 36, longitude 74 14, he came across the schooner Tampico, of St. John, N. B., in distress. The Tampico was on a return trip from Sagua, and in a storm lost both her masts, and when overtaken by the bark Edith Rose, was in a sinking condition. The Captain and crew of the unfortunate vessel were taken on board by Capt Foley, and brought to this City.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday and passed a large number of general orders providing for regulating and paving various streets. The Aldermanic resolution designating rooms in the Town Hall, Morrisania, as the Police Court of the Sixth District, was concurred in. Some routine business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. FUNK.

A special court of inquiry has been organized to investigate certain charges preferred against Gen. Funk in connection with the Eleventh Regiment. The court consists of Gen. Shaler, Major Gen. Woodward, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Woods, Judge Advocate, and Major Gen. Stonehouse as Recorder.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

In the case of Francis W. Leavitt et al., appellees, vs. George W. Jewitt et al., appellants, Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday affirmed the judgment [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1874.

John W. Hunter will be installed Mayor of the City of Brooklyn to-day. The ceremony will be very simple. At noon Mr. Hunter, who was sworn in some weeks ago, will present himself at the Mayor's office, where he will be received by Mayor Powell. Both gentlemen will receive their friends until 1 o'clock, after which the office will be closed until Friday morning, when the real work of the year will commence. Mr. Hunter is credited by the local papers with the statement that no sweeping changes will be made in the *personnel* of the offices, the patronage of which is in his gift. Mr. William Barre, for twenty years Deputy Register, will to-day assume the duties of Register, to which office he was elected last Fall. He succeeds Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, the "Boss" of the Kings County Democracy. Mr. Geo. Herman, being re-elected, will retain the office of County Clerk. The new Board of Aldermen will hold their first session on Monday. Who is to have the Chairmanship of the board is "one of those things no one can make out." The Democrats claim a majority of two, but are so divided among themselves that a Republican may yet preside over the board during the ensuing year. Among the Democrats Aldermen Rodman and Clancy are spoken of as candidates. The Republican members held a caucus on Saturday night. By the new charter the Kings County Board of Supervisors, as constituted during the past year, has been abolished. In the future the Aldermen, as in New-York, will be invested with the powers of Supervisors, and will have jurisdiction over all county matters. The old Board of Aldermen consisted of twenty-five members, but the new charter has increased the number to thirty-six. Following is a list of the members who will serve in the board during the ensuing year:

Ward.	Aldermen.	Ward.	Aldermen.
1	Ripley Ropes.	13	Demas Strong. William H. Ray.
2	William Dwyer.	14	Francis Nolan. Thomas J. Kenna.
3	Joseph Platt.	15	John T. Parker. John H. Snyder.
4	Alfred Derlon.	16	Henry Kiefer. Mathias J. Petry.
5	John M. Clancy. Ed. A. Gardner.	17	John A. Connelly.
6	Thos. H. Rodman. John Dobbin.	18	Henry Eckert.
7	A. S. Rowley. Edward Fry.	19	John H. Zindel.
8	John McIntyre.	20	Abijah Whitney. Charles H. E. Smith.
9	Daniel O'Connell.	21	George Brown.
10	Chas. T. Trowbridge. Jacob I. Bergen.	22	William Richardson.
11	William M. Shipman. James Howell, Jr.	23	F. B. Fisher.
12	Daniel O'Reilly. James Donovan.	24	William S. McKinney.
		25	Robert Hill.

The following is a list of the new Supervisors of the county towns:

New-Utrecht—Adolph Gubner.
Flatbush—Jacob V. B. Martense.
New-Lots—William Schenck.
Gravesend—Jaques J. Stillwell.
Flatlands—John L. Ryder.

GENET'S SAVINGS BANK.

The escape of Genet appears still to be a mystery to the authorities, though it is pretty evident that his present residence is not unknown to many of his former friends and political associates. The Directors of the Yorkville Savings Bank, of which he was President, met on Monday evening to take action in reference to the appointment of his successor, and adopt such measures to secure the permanence of the bank as might be deemed prudent. For obvious reasons, the proceedings were conducted with considerable secrecy, and there is no disposition on the part of any one to disclose all that transpired. A TIMES reporter ascertained, however, that a determination was reached to deprive the institution of its political complexion and to place at its head business men who are not known as active politicians. In this view the Vice President, John McQuade, resigned, and his place was filled by Francis R. Kerr. Genet himself was not in attendance, but a communication was received from him resigning his position as President of the bank. It is evident from this circumstance that his whereabouts are known, but, of course, no one of his friends will admit it. His position as President was immediately filled up, his successor being Mr. Lawrence R. Kerr. Mr. Gillehan, the Secretary of the bank, declares that it has not suffered by the conviction of Genet, and that business goes on as usual.

THE "MAN-EATER" SENT TO PRISON.

James Cusick, the notorious rough, whose adventures have gained for him the unenviable title of "the Eighth Ward Man-eater," and who was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for assaulting a woman, who has since died, was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of assaulting a fellow-convict named Frank Clarke with an iron bar, with intent to kill. The evidence of the complainant Clarke, and of Keeper Wygant, went to show that, on the 16th of December, Cusick and Clarke quarreled while working in the same gang, and exchanged blows. They were separated, and continued their work. On coming from work to their quarters, Cusick was placed in the rear of the gang and Clarke at the head, in order that they might not be near each other. A delay occurred on the march, which was availed of by Cusick, who seized a heavy iron bar from the hands of Jacob Voorhies, a colored convict, and, rushing at Clark from behind, struck him a severe blow on the head, which laid him prostrate. The weapon also struck a convict named Fogarty, and rendered him insensible. Cusick raised the weapon and was about to strike Clarke a second blow, when Keeper Wygant drew his revolver and compelled him to desist. Cusick subsequently threatened to "fix" the keeper for interfering. The case for the prosecution rested mainly on the evidence of Clarke and the keeper, Voorhies and Fogarty, the other convicts examined not finding it convenient to know anything of the transaction. Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the "man-eater," cross-examined Clarke, and elicited the facts that he had been in the Penitentiary, under the name of Frank McAlpine, and at Sing Sing, under the name of George Davis. Counsel thereupon moved that the evidence of Clark be excluded, he having been convicted of a felony, and offered the record of his conviction in evidence. Not being able to prove that Clarke was the same man who was convicted under the name of Davis, the court refused the motion. A motion to acquit, on the ground that no assault had been committed on Frank Clarke, the person named in the indictment, but on a certain Frank McAlpine, was also refused, and the case went to the jury, who promptly found the prisoner guilty of the offense charged. Recorder Hackett sent the "man-eater" to State Prison for ten years.

THE GREENE STREET FIRE.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances at the fire which occurred at No. 68 Greene street on Monday night last: J. Sarger & Co., who occupied the upper portion of the building in which the fire occurred, estimate their loss at $40,000. They are insured as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe, $25,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; Black River, $5,000; National, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Allemania, $5,000; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Globe, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500, and Merchants', of Pennsylvania, $2,500. The second floor of the building was occupied by —— Clark, commission merchant, loss, $1,000; insured for $5,000 in the Irving Company. Alex. Colley, commission merchant; loss, $1,000; insured, $5,000 in the Empire City, $5,000 in Factors' and Traders' of New-Orleans, and $5,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe. B. Robeck, commission merchant; loss, $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Irving. The first floor is occupied by Sylvester Brush, fur dealer; loss, $5,000; insured as follows: Hanover, $10,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; American, $10,000; Ridgewood, $5,000; Eagle, $5,000; Hamilton, $2,500; Queen, $10,000; Citizens', $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate, and was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured for $5,000 in the Sterling, $5,000 in the Globe, and $10,000 in the Manufacturers' and Builders'.

A POLICE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

Capt. John H. McElwaine, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, was placed on trial yesterday before Commissioner Gardner, for failing to arrest a man who had offered him a bribe to discontinue the raids on policy shops in his precinct. It appears from the Captain's statement that on the 21st of November last, a man whom he did not know called on him at the station-house in West Thirty-seventh street, and handed him an envelope which he supposed contained money. He handed the envelope back to the stranger, and ordered him out of the house. On the 3d inst. another man called on him at the station-house, and asked him if some arrangement could not be made to have the raids on the policy shops discontinued. The Captain told him that the raids would be continued, and his visitor handed him four $50 bills, and asked him "to think better of it." Capt. McElwaine gave the money back to the man, and ordered him out of the station-house. The Captain made a report of the facts to the board, and on this report a complaint was preferred against him for not having arrested the man who had attempted to bribe him. On the trial yesterday, Capt. McElwaine stated the facts as given above, and contended, through counsel, that he had not been guilty of any offense. The complaint was dismissed.

BRENNAN ABDICATING.

Yesterday being the last day of Sheriff Brennan's term of office, preparations were commenced early in the morning to vacate the premises in the County Court-house occupied by him and his staff, in order to allow of full possession being rendered to Mr. William C. Conner, the official who enters upon his term of duty to-day. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union..	73½	200 Rock Island...s3.	100¼
1100 do........	73¾	100 do........	100¼
200 do.......c.	73¼	100 do.......c.	100⅜
300 do........	73½	500 do........	100¼
400 do........	73½	100 do........	100⅞
200 Pacific Mail....	39	200 Panama........	109
200 do........	38⅞	100 do........	110
100 do........	38⅞	500 do........	110½
100 do.......c.	38⅝	200 do........	111
500 do........	38⅜	400 North-western..c.	57⅛
300 do........	38⅞	300 do........	57⅛
100 do........	38⅞	600 do.......c.	57¼
800 do........	38	500 do........	57¼
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud..	99⅛	300 do........	57⅛
1100 do.......c.	99⅛	500 do........	57⅝
200 do.....b3.	99¼	100 do........	57⅝
900 do........	99¼	100 North-west. Pf...	69⅜
300 do........	99⅛	100 do.......b5.	69⅛
300 do.....b3.	99⅛	100 do........	69⅛
400 do........	99⅛	1200 Union Pacific...	30⅜
400 do........	99⅛	500 do........	30¼
700 Lake Shore....	76¾	1200 do........	30⅜
50 do........	76½	1200 St. Paul........	41⅜
900 do........	76⅝	100 do.......c.	41⅜
900 do........	76⅝	300 Tol. & Wabash...	49⅜
300 do........	76⅝	200 do........	49½
800 do.....b3.	76⅞	100 do......b3.	49½
300 do........	76¼	500 B., H. & Erie.....	3⅛
700 do....b15.	77	800 do........	3⅜
400 do.......c.	76⅞	100 do........	3⅜
200 do........	76⅞	200 Del., L. & W....c.	104
400 do......s3.	76¾	200 Ohio & Miss.....	30¼
100 do......s3.	76⅝	400 do........	30⅜
100 do........	76⅝	100 do........	30½
100 do........	76⅞	200 C., C. & I. C.....	27⅜
400 do........	76⅞	100 do......b3.	27½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,400 U.S.5-20R. '62.	113¼	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.........s3.	113¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65.......b. c.	115	10,000 do......12.	113¼
24,000 do........12.	115	1,000 do....b. c. c.	113
80,000 U.S.5-20C. '67.	119⅝	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R............	111
10,000 do.......	119½	10,000 do........	111
10,000 do.......s3.	119⅝	10,000 do........	111¼
20,000 do.....b30.	119⅝	45,000 do........s3.	111¼
10,000 do.....s15.	119⅝	40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.......c.	119
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........b. c.	116	25,000 U. S. 6s, C..12.	114⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........b. c.	111¼		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. and July.	7	700 L. S. & M. S...b. c.	76⅞
3,000 Missouri 6s...	94	300 do......c.	76⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue...	92	1200 do.........	77
20,500 Mich. So. 2d...	84½	300 do.........	77
4,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d...	95¾	900 do.........	76⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	96	800 do.........	77
5,000 do....b. c.	96⅛	600 do.........	77
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	85¾	400 do......b3.	77½
2,000 do........	85⅝	300 do.........	77½
1,000 do....b. c.	85⅝	300 do.........	77
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	75½	1600 do.........	77
2,000 Chi. & N. W. C. Coup. G. Bds..	85	300 do.........	77⅛
10,000 do....b60.	85¾	300 do.........	77⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div...	85	700 do.........	77⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	87	100 do.........	77⅛
10,000 N. Mo. 1st.b. c.	83	1250 do.........	77⅛
3,000 C.&R.I.&P. 7s.	105¼	400 do.........	77⅛
1,000 do........	105	400 do.........	77⅛
6,000 C. & P. C.S.F.e.	92	200 do......b3.	77⅛
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.	106	1300 do.........	77⅛
11,000 C. & M. Con...	90	100 do......c.	77⅜
16,000 C. & M. C. S. F. b. c.	91	300 do.........	77¼
1,000 St.L.&I.M. 2d.	76¾	400 do......b3.	77⅛
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 7s. G.	85	300 do.........	77⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st La C. Div...	92	2300 do.........	77⅛
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st	84	100 Panama......b. c.	110⅝
7,000 C.,C. & I. C. 2d.	61	300 do.........	110
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	31¼	300 do......c.	110¼
4,000 W. U. T. 7s. c.	91½	100 Union Pac...b. c.	30⅜
5,000 Canada So. 1st.	60	200 do.........	30⅛
15 Bank of Republic.	101	200 do.........	30⅜
6 Cen. Nat. Bank..	95	300 do......s3.	30⅛
15 Ger. Am. Bank...	89	900 do......b3.	30⅛
11 Am. Ex. Bank...	108	2900 do.........	30⅛
400 Consol. Coal...	50	200 do.........	30⅛
100 Canton Co.....	69	800 do......s3.	30⅜
200 do.......	69½	1200 do.........	30⅜
200 do.....b3.	70	800 do.........	30⅜
200 do.......	70	100 Clev. & Pitt. Gd..	85⅛
300 W. U. Tel...b. c.	73	100 C. & N. W..b. c. c.	57⅝
100 do.......c.	73⅛	100 do.........	57⅝
1600 do.......	73¼	300 do.........	57¼
100 do.......	73¼	100 do......c.	57¼
600 do.......	73¼	200 do......c.	57
700 do.....b3.	73¼	400 do......s3.	57
500 do.....s3.	73	100 do.........	57⅛
500 do.......	73⅜	100 do......c.	57⅛
1100 do.......	73	300 do......b3.	57⅛
300 do.......c.	72⅞	400 do.........	57
1000 do.......	72⅞	50 do.........	57⅛
300 do.....b3.	73	50 do.........	57¼
100 do....b10.	73½	200 do......s3.	57
100 do.......	73	400 do.........	57⅛
20 do.......	72⅞	10 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	70
100 do.......	72⅞	100 do......b3.	68⅞
300 do.......	72⅞	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.	100⅜
300 do.......	73	100 do.........	100⅜
200 Pacific Mail..b. c.	39⅛	100 do......c.	100⅜
600 do.......	39	200 do......b3.	100⅜
300 do.......	38⅞	100 do......c.	100⅜
200 do.......	38⅞	100 do......c.	100⅜
500 do.......	38⅝	100 do......c.	100¼
300 do.......	38¾	100 do.........	100⅜
200 do.......	38⅝	200 do.........	100⅜
2100 do.......	38⅞	100 do......c.	100⅜
300 do.......c.	38⅞	300 B., H. & E.b. c.s3.	3⅛
100 Adams Express..	92	100 do.........	3¼
100 do.....b. c.	92	300 D., L. & W....c.s3.	104
50 Am. Ex....b. c.	58¾	100 N. J. So.....b. c.	9
50 Wells F. Ex..b. c.	68½	500 M. & St. P......b3.	41¼
100 Erie Railway.b. c.	47	700 do.........	41⅜
200 do.......	46½	100 do.........	41⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. c.	99⅜	100 do......c.	41⅜
300 do.......	99⅛	100 do......c.	41¼
300 do.......c.	99⅜	600 do.........	41⅞
300 do......s3.	99⅜	100 do.........	41⅜
500 do.......	99⅜	100 do......c.	41½
10 do.......	99⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. b. c. c.	66⅛
300 do.......c.	99⅜	100 do......b30.	66⅜
100 do.......	99⅜	200 do.........	66¼
200 do.......	99⅜	100 do.........	66¼
300 do.......	99⅜	400 T., W. & W..b. c.	49⅜
100 do......s3.	99⅞	200 do.........	49½
15 do.......	100	100 do......b10.	49⅝
100 do.....b3.	99⅜	200 do......s3.	49¼
100 do.......	99⅜	900 do......s3.	49⅝
200 do......s3.	99⅜	300 do.........	49
100 do.......	99½	100 do.........	49
600 do.......	99⅜	100 do.........	49⅛
300 do....b15.	99⅜	200 do......s3.	49⅜
500 do.......	99⅜	200 do.........	49⅞
400 do.......	99⅜	100 do......b15.	49⅛
500 do.......	99⅜	200 Mor. & Es...b. c.	89
300 do.......	99⅜	10 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	122¼
300 do.......	99⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	30
200 do.......	99⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo...	27½
200 do.......	99	100 do.........	27½
300 Harlem R.....b3.	120	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	30⅜
300 do....b10.	120	100 do.........	30¼
400 do.....b. c.	120	200 do.........	30⅛
6 Mich. Central...	77½	100 do.........	30
100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.s3.	27¼	100 do......b3.	30⅛
100 do.......	27¼	100 do.........	30
100 do.......	27⅜	200 do.........	30⅛
900 do.......	27⅜	400 do......b3.	30⅛
100 do.......	26¾	100 do......s3.	30⅛
100 do.......	27⅛		
200 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	12		
100 do......b3.	12⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

We reproduce, for New-Year reference, the table of Dividends published on Monday morning, revised and enlarged.

In regard to the Trust Companies, we correct the Capital of the Farmers' Trust, which is $1,000,000, in place of $2,000,000. The Dividend of the United States Trust is *Seven ₱ cent.*, in place of 5 ₱ cent., Half Yearly. We add the Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. declared by the National Trust.

The Railroads asking an extension on their January Coupons, that paid in July, are the Canada Southern, (new,) the Midland New-York, South-eastern and St. Louis, (to March 1,) and some others not yet officially reported.

NEW YEAR, 1874, HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS.

	Capital.	Rate.	Interest.
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, '81..	$283,681,350	3	$8,510,440
U. S. 6 ₱ cent. 5-20s.	550,761,300	3	16,522,839
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, '74..	20,000,000	2½	500,000
Loans to Pacific Rds.	64,623,512	3	1,938,705
N. Y. Bounty Loan..	16,887,260	3½	591,052
N.Y. Canal Debt, &c.	12,546,600	*1¼@1½	172,856
Penn. Debt, Aug. 1..	18,118,600	2½@3	543,558
Massachusetts Debt.	17,968,000	2½@3	494,120
Connecticut Debt....	5,769,300	3	173,079
Maine Debt..........	6,616,000	3	198,480
New-Hampshire Debt	2,400,000	3	72,000
Michigan Debt.......	1,801,000	3	54,030
Illinois Debt........	2,133,000	3	64,000
Ohio Debt..........	8,647,000	3	259,410
Texas Debt..........	1,057,000	3½@5	42,280
Maryland Debt.......	5,883,000	*1¼@1½	80,890
Missouri Debt.......	17,669,000	3	530,000
Vermont Debt.......	822,000	3	24,660
Kansas Debt.........	1,236,000	3½	43,260
California Debt......	4,390,000	3½	153,650
New-Jersey Debt....	1,646,000	3	49,380
Delaware Debt......	525,000	3	15,750
Rhode Island Debt..	2,770,000	3	83,100
Brooklyn City.......	35,271,000	3@3½	1,175,790
Baltimore...........	9,965,400	*1½	124,567
Baltimore...........	2,992,000	3	89,760
Boston..............	28,977,000	2½@3	750,000
Jersey City.........	6,962,000	3@3½	240,000
Chicago.............	19,903,000	3@3½	490,000
Philadelphia........	47,075,000	3	1,412,250
Providence..........	3,400,000	2½@3	95,000
N. Y. City Savings...	169,986,000	3	5,096,580
B'klyn City Savings.	46,425,000	3	1,392,750
Bank of Commerce..	10,000,000	4	400,000
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	4	200,000
Metropolitan........	4,000,000	5	200,000
America.............	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants'..........	3,000,000	4	120,000
New-York............	3,000,000	5	150,000
Mechanics'..........	2,000,000	5	100,000
North America......	1,000,000	4	40,000
Tradesmen's.........	1,000,000	5	50,000
Park................	2,000,000	6	120,000
Phenix..............	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Third National......	1,000,000	4	40,000
Importers'..........	1,500,000	7	105,000
Leather.............	600,000	6	36,000
Marine..............	400,000	6	24,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
East River..........	350,000	4	14,000
Citizens'............	400,000	5	20,000
Ninth National......	1,000,000	4	40,000
Broadway...........	1,000,000	10	100,000
Butchers' and Drov's.	800,000	5	40,000
Chatham............	450,000	5	22,500
Fifth National......	150,000	*3½	5,250
First National.......	500,000	*5	25,000
People's............	412,500	5	20,625
Grocers'............	300,000	5	15,000
Metropolis..........	500,000	4	20,000
North River.........	400,000	3½	14,000
Oriental............	300,000	6	18,000
Eleventh Ward......	200,000	3½	7,000
West-side..........	200,000	4	8,000
Builders'...........	100,000	5	5,000
N. Y. Exchange......	500,000	3½	17,500
Irving..............	500,000	5	25,000
Hanover............	1,000,000	4	40,000
Market.............	1,000,000	5	50,000
Shoe and Leather....	1,000,000	6	60,000
Tenth National......	1,000,000	2½	25,000
Second National.....	300,000	5	15,000
Guaranty and Indem.	2,000,000	5	100,000
National Trust......	500,000	4	20,000
Farmers' Trust......	1,000,000	*3	30,000
United States Trust.	2,000,000	7	140,000
Panama Company....	7,000,000	*3	210,000
Erie Preferred Stock.	8,550,000	3½	299,250
Ill. Central, Feb. 1...	25,000,000	4	1,000,000
Lake Shore Bonds...	25,000,000	3½	875,000
Reading Stock.......	32,000,000	5	1,600,000
Reading Bonds......	25,000,000	3	750,000
Fort Wayne.........	19,714,285	*1¾	714,525
Cleve. and Pittsburg.	11,150,000	*1¾	199,512
United Jersey Roads.	18,990,600	*2½	474,765
Cen. Pac. & branches.	38,120,000	3	1,143,600
Union Pacific........	27,237,000	3	817,110
Rock Island Bonds..	9,000,000	3½	315,000
N. Y., N. H. and H..	12,500,000	5	625,000
Harlem Stock.......	12,000,000	4	480,000
Delaware and Lack..	19,104,100	5	955,205
Del. & L. leased lines.	24,231,000	3@4	823,729
At. & Gt. West. Mort.	9,000,000	3½	315,000
Del. & Hud. Bonds..	8,500,000	3½	297,500
Del. & H. leased lines.	10,280,000	3½@4	389,800
M.K.Jesup&Co.RRB.	5,400,000	3½	189,000
Drex., M. & Co. RRB.	12,500,000	3½	437,500
Balt. & Ohio Bonds..	8,300,000	3	249,000
West Wis. Bonds....	4,000,000	3½	140,000
N. J. Central Stock.	20,000,000	4	800,000
Wins., L. & Co., RRB	30,000,000	3½	1,050,000
At. and Pacific 1sts..	7,000,000	3	210,000
Mo. Pacific Seconds.	3,000,000	3½	105,000
California Pacific....	10,000,000	3	300,000
Total thus far........			$60,211,657

* Quarterly.

NEW-YORK CITY SAVINGS.

Bowery........	$27,898,000	Bleecker........	$19,870,000
Seaman's......	11,167,000	Manhattan......	8,664,000
Citizens'......	8,059,000	Metropolitan....	6,881,000
East River....	6,378,000	Dry Dock.......	9,307,000
Emigrant......	11,370,000	Atlantic........	2,203,000
German........	9,315,000	Broadway.......	2,044,000
Greenwich.....	9,613,000	Franklin........	1,616,000
Mer. Clerks'...	3,461,000	Ger. Up Town...	1,323,000
New-York......	3,185,000	Irving..........	3,072,000
Union Dime....	10,258,000	Mechanics' & T.	2,981,000
Excelsior......	581,000	Six Penny......	2,043,000
Harlem........	839,000	Third Avenue...	1,496,000
Mutual Benefit.	577,000	Tentonia.......	1,576,000
N. Amsterdam..	469,000	Abingdon.......	158,000
North River....	808,000	Central Park...	140,000
People's.......	294,000	Clinton.........	159,000
Security.......	719,000	Oriental........	284,000
West Side.....	301,000	Eleventh Ward..	818,000
Total, New-York City			$163,986,000
Surplus over deposits			10,330,000
Total, 1873			$160,316,000

BROOKLYN CITY SAVINGS.

Brooklyn.......	$11,392,000	Williamsburg..	$10,100,000
Dime..........	6,820,000	Kings County..	2,332,000
Dime, Ws'brg..	1,407,000	Long Island....	1,636,000
East Brooklyn..	659,000	South Brooklyn	6,018,000
East New-York	143,000	Mechanics'.....	55,000
Emigrant......	180,000	Germania......	536,000
German........	1,206,000	Park...........	161,600
Greenpoint.....	421,000		
Total in Brooklyn			$43,056,000
Surplus over deposits			3,441,000
Total, 1873			$46,447,000

The Old Year closes on the following quotations for Stocks. The day was made half a Holiday at the Stock Exchange, and there was only a moderate business done on generally firm prices in the Railroads, with a further advance in the Dividend Stocks, like Panama, Rock Island, &c. The Public Funds of the United States closed 119¼ ₱ cent. for the Coupons of 1867, and correspondingly firm on other descriptions. The Railroad Mortgages were in demand, and the fullest prices paid for the old Western Bonds, and an advance of 2 ₱ cent. paid on the Consolidation 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage of the North-west.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged 110¼@110½ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London declined to 108½ ₱ cent. The further sum of $1,010,000 Gold Interest was paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 31.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s.........	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	119¼	119½
American Gold..............	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days......	108¾	108½
New-York Central and Hudson.	99⅛	99
Chicago and Rock Island......	100	100¼
Pacific Mail................	38⅞	38⅞
St. Paul Common............	41¾	41¼
Ohio and Mississippi.........	30¼	30¼
Western Union..............	73½	73
Union Pacific...............	30⅜	30¼
Lake Shore.................	76¼	77½
Toledo and Wabash..........	49¼	49⅞
Harlem.....................	119½	120
North-west.................	57⅛	57¼
North-west Preferred........	69¼	69½
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	27¼	27¼
Adams Express.............	92	92
United States Express.......	69	69¼
Wells-Fargo Express.........	68	68½
American Express..........	58½	58½
Delaware and Lackawanna....	103½	104
Central New-Jersey..........	102½	102¼
Panama....................	108¾	110½
St. Paul Preferred...........	65½	66¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old.................	95	....
City 6s, new................	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy.........	116	116½
Pennsylvania Central.......	94	94¼
Reading....................	114	114½
Lehigh Valley..............	58½	58¾
Catawissa Preferred........	42	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie.......	22½	22¾
Northern Central...........	36	About
Lehigh Navigation..........	42	42¼
Lehigh Gold Loan...........	90½	90¾

Mr. John J. Donaldson resumes his old place (resigned some years ago) as a partner in the Dry-Goods house of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. He to-day retired from the Presidency of the Bank of North America, when Mr. William Dowd, the Vice President, was made President of the Bank, and Mr. H. A. Kent was made Vice President.

The Coupons on the Quicksilver Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 19 Nassau street.

Messrs. Turner Brothers will pay the January Coupons of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Road.

Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co. will pay the January Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Road.

The Stonington Road will pay the usual Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.*, through Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, Jan. 10.

The Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, Jan. 2.

The Park Bank will pay the January Coupons of the California Pacific Road.

The United States Trust Company will pay the January Coupons of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Road.

The Coupons of the Jacksonville, North-Western and South-Eastern Road are advertised to be paid at the American Exchange Bank.

The United States Life Insurance Company is very prompt in the field with its annual statement, which will be found on the eighth page of THE TIMES to-day. It shows a surplus to the policy-holders of the company of nearly $900,000.

The annual statement of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., also appears on the last page of THE TIMES this morning. Its figures are interesting, showing an increase of business in both departments. The company is under able management.

The Homœopathic Life Insurance Company presents in our columns to-day its report for 1873. This promptness indicates close business management, which is further shown by the character of the report itself.

Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co. will pay the State Interest of Iowa, due Jan. 1.

Mr. W. H. Foster, of the firm of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, has been elected President of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, vice Hon. H. H. Van Dyke, late United States Assistant Treasurer, resigned.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons of these bonds, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.........	5	Leather, sides.......	1,508
Bees-wax, pkgs......	1	Tallow, pkgs........	365
Copper, bbls.........	113	Stearine, pkgs.......	50
Copper, cakes........	131	Beef, pkgs..........	71
Cotton, bales........	7,658	Pork, pkgs..........	863
Dried Fruit, pkgs.....	37	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	2,103
Flour, bbls..........	10,209	Lard, tcs...........	1,680
Wheat, bushels......	72,590	Butter, pkgs........	3,512
Corn, bushels.......	5,410	Cheese, pkgs........	3,599
Oats, bushels........	9,000	Dressed Hogs, No....	1,345
Eggs, bbl...........	560	Pea-nuts, bags......	2
Beans, bbls.........	56	Rice, pkgs..........	83
Flax-seed, bags......	5	Pecans, pkgs........	58
Hemp, bales.........	39	Starch, pkgs........	500
Hops, bales.........	9	Tobacco, hhds.......	167
Hides, No..........	898	Tobacco, pkgs.......	584
Hides, bdls.........	900	Wool, bales.........	118
Moss, bales.........	30	Whisky, bbls........	252
Molasses, bbls.......	2,223		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—45,000 bushels Wheat, 96 bxs. Clocks, 30 bales Leather, 5 cks. Grease, 25 cases Balm, 106 tcs. Beef, 2,200 bales Cotton, 81 Hides.

By the bark Suez, for Valencia—550 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Palermo, for Bremen—5,150 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark J. W. Oliver, for Antwerp—7,680 bushels Wheat, 2,300 tcs. Lard, 7,697 bushels Rye, 19,440 Staves, 766 bbls Resin.

By the ship Hermine, for Bremen—470 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—2 bxs. Pianos, 841 bxs. Meats, 575 tcs. Lard, 200 bxs. Cheese, 295 bags Clover Seed, 104 cases Sewing-machines, 19 cases Agricultural Implements, 27 cases Cigars, 531 bales Tobacco, 450 bxs. Bacon, 70 hhds. Stearine, 12 bales Hides, 50 bbls. Tongues, 611 Hides, 44 bbls. Guts, 250 bxs. Extract Dyewood, 17 bags Horn-tips, 32 pkgs. Machinery, 31 pkgs. Drugs, 2,210 bxs. Starch, 110 hhds. Tallow, 3,300 bushels Corn, 311 bales Cotton, 6 pkgs. Skin.

By the bark Larkspur, for Queenstown and orders—24,487 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—43,870 bushels Wheat, 3,816 bbls. Flour, 111 pkgs. Butter, 803 bxs. Meats, 3,840 Staves, 50 cks. Ox, Zinc, 50 tcs. Beef, 452 bxs. Cheese, 178 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 307 bxs. Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 24 bbls. Beef, 504 bbls. Pork, 350 pieces Ash.

By the brig Nellie, for Naples—118,497 bushels Corn.

By the ship Goshen, for Bremen—7,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark A. Meyer, for Naples—1,835 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nordskov, for Liverpool—2,756 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark W. W. Brett, for Cadiz—128,000 Staves.

By the bark Western Sea, for Gibraltar—2,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Resin, 32 logs Mahogany, 7 logs Cedar, 152 hhds. Tobacco, 4 bxs. Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, 70 tcs. Lard, 20 bxs. Bacon, 100 bxs. Drugs, 30 bxs. Cheese.

By the brig Apollo, for Queenstown—13,041 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Meteor, for Bremen—3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Charlotte and Anna, for Cork—22,121 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Dull; Pots quoted at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately inquired for on the basis of 30c.@32c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice. Offerings limited.

CANDLES—Have been moderately sought after within the previous range.

COAL—Has been generally inactive, but quoted about steady, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $11; Scotch, $11; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 25, ₱ ton. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 70,000 tons were disposed of at lower prices, including 8,000 tons Steam-boat at $4 80, 14,000 tons Grate at $4 90@$4 95, 10,000 tons Egg at $5 15@$5 30, 28,000 tons Stove at $5 25@$5 37½, and 10,000 tons Chestnut at $4 20@$4 37½ ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COCOA—Has been in light demand at about former figures, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Granada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A moderate demand has been noted for Rio at firm prices; sales, 1,502 bags, by the Merrimac, at 26½c., gold; stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands here this morning, 35,463 bags, and at the outports, 31,962 bags, with 102,500 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been scarce and at fly held, but no further dealings of moment have been reported. The stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands here this morning, embraced only 1,178 bags Maracaibo, 1,066 bags Costa Rica, 893 bags Savanilla, 874 bags Mexican, and 70 bags Curacoa.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery, and quoted lower, Ordinary and Good Ordinary having been reduced ¼c., Strict Good Ordinary 1-16c., and Low Middling ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,442 bales, (of which 335 bales were to arrive,) including 472 bales to shippers, 967 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators. For forward delivery an active trade has been reported, but at a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb., closing, however, more firmly for the later months, which attracted more attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bales, of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 16,200 bales to-day, with 1,300 bales at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 11-32c.; January, 15 27-32c.; February, 15 27-32c.; March, 16⅛c.; April, 16⅜c.; May, 17¼c.; June, 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,658 bales, including 2,362 bales from Norfolk, 1,808 bales from Charleston, 1,226 bales from Savannah, 1,613 bales from Galveston, 649 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 21,555 bales, and thus far this week, 117,636 bales, against 155,434 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,881,229 bales, against 1,692,898 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 36,548 bales; exports to the Continent, 28,278 bales. Stock—In New-York, 82,998 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 752,107 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary............	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary.......	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary..	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling........	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling............	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling.......	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been more freely dealt in within the range of from 27c.@33c. for ordinary to extra choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 28c.@30c. Limed inactive at 18c.@22c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—There has been a restricted business reported in most descriptions, at essentially unaltered rates. Dry Cod quoted steady at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$26; No. 2 at $12@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@29c. for Scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more request, particularly desirable shipping and medium trade extras, which have been held rather more firmly on reduced offerings. Other grades comparatively quiet at about former figures. The sales reported since our last have been 11,850 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$7, mainly at $6 90@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 85@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour.........................	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour..........................	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western..........	5 50@ 6 10
Extra State.........................	6 40@ 8 00
Extra City..........................	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Genesee......................	8 00@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands........	6 40@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands....	7 05@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	7 00@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy......	6 70@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative....	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been very moderately inquired for at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon and California Flour continues quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in rather better request at $4 50@$6 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good demand at from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$4 for White do., $4 15@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 700 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at $1 58@$1 65 for coarse; $1 65@$1 70 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ₱ 100 lbs. Oat-meal at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling in lots, within the range of from $3@$3 40 for State, and $3 35@$3 55 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative Stocks of Flour in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Grand total bbls..	278,034	342,717	428,584	538,147

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, the demand having been mostly from export buyers to provide for maturing freight engagements, opening rather stronger in price, but closing somewhat less firmly. Winter Wheat has been quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 116,000 bushels at $1 63@$1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring, the latter rate for choice; $1 60@$1 62, chiefly $1 61, for do. Milwaukee do.; $1 59@$1 60 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 60 for choice Minnesota Spring, to arrive; $1 55@$1 60 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 65 in part for Red Western, and $1 70@$1 90 for White do. For forward delivery, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of January, sold at $1 60 ₱ bushel....Corn has been comparatively quiet at essentially unaltered figures. The export demand has been light. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 84½c.@85c. for prime to choice old Mixed Western, afloat; 83½c.@84c. for do., in store; 78c.@82c. for new Mixed do., car lots....Rye quiet and less firm; small lots of Pennsylvania sold from dock at $1 ₱ bushel....Barley inactive and nominally unaltered in price....Of Barley-malt 1,000 bushels Canada sold at $1 80 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in very good demand and again quoted a trifle higher, with sales reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. for Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; 60c. for do., in store; 62c.@63c., mainly at 62c., for White do.; 59½c.@60c. for Black Illinois, the latter rate for stock to arrive, and 60c. for White State....Feed quiet at $23@$26 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quiet and depressed in price. Prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for City use; Rye Straw at 65c.@75c.; Wheat do. at 60c.; Oat do. at 75c.@100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Bale Hay, $28@$35; good Bale Hay, $23@$25; good shipping, $20; Common shipping, $15; Long Rye Straw, $14@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12; Oat Straw, $15, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 4,000 bales were reported at 2½c. currency, cash, and 2 9-16c. currency, for February delivery; market firmer, but otherwise quiet.

HOPS—Have been quoted about as before on a very slow trade in most kinds. New-Yorks, 1873, quoted at from 25c.@40c.; Western, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Eastern, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Yearlings, 1872, 15c.@28c.; Old Olds, 1870, 1869, and 1868, 5c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 25c.@35c.; English, 1873, 28c.@37½c.; Belgians, 1873, 20c.@30c.; California, 1873, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at full rates. The stock in first hands to-day was 75,800 Hides and 634 bales do., including 23,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 14,300 Dry Montevideo, 7,800 Dry Rio Grande, 11,800 Dry Central American, 1,300 Dry Bogota, 400 Dry West India, 7,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 9,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern. Grand total stock same time last year, 86,100 Hides and 870 bales East India.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in less demand, yet essentially unchanged as to prices.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate request and held quite firmly, on the basis of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet to-day; quotations as in our last. Stock in first hands, to-day, included 1,200 hhds. Porto Rico, 800 hhds. English Islands, and 4,500 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull, with Strained Resin quoted at $2 50 ₱ 280 lbs., on sales of 130 bbls., and Spirits Turpentine at 41c. ₱ gallon....Deliveries, 1,849 bbls. Resin, 15 bbls. Tar, and — bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 74,729 bbls. Resin, 3,295 bbls. Tar, and 5,054 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive since our last, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c.; Refined, here, at 13½c., and at Philadelphia at 13¼c....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@19c....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and held with firmness. Sales for early delivery, 250 bbls. inspected Western Mess at $16 37½@$16 50; 130 bbls. uninspected do., at $16 12½; 175 bbls. Prime Mess within the range of $14 25@$14 75 for uninspected and inspected stock, and small lots of Extra Prime at $13; and for March delivery, 750 bbls. Western Mess at $16 50 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request within the range of from 6¾c.@7¾c. for City, and 6⅜c.@7c. for Western....Cut Meats in less demand, but essentially unchanged in price; small lots of City bulk stock sold at former figures. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6⅛c. for January and 6⅜c. for February options....Bacon less active, but without material alteration; sales for early delivery, 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 7⅞c.; 25 bxs. City do. at 8c.; 100 bxs. Short Clear at 8c.@8¼c., closing at 8⅛c.; and 1,800 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 8c.@8½c. Also for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, at 8c....Western Lard quoted steady, though not active; City held more firmly, but quiet. Sales, for early delivery, 131 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c., with strictly prime quoted at 8 13-16c.; small lots of City at 8⅝c.@8¾c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8 13-16c., and 2,000 tcs. do., February, at 9⅛c. ₱ lb....Beef in light request at old figures. We quote at from $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales, 85 bbls. and 25 tcs. Of Beef Hams 100 sold at $24@$26 for good to choice....Butter and Cheese essentially unchanged.

RICE—Has been in light request, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 50 for fair to choice; Patna and Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 5,900 bags.

SALT—Has been in quite moderate demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and somewhat nominal, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in rather limited request, but quoted very firm at from 9½c.@9⅝c. for good to prime, ₱ lb. Timothy has been inactive at $3 25@$3 50, and Rough Flax at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed in demand at $2 42½@$2 45, gold, ₱ 56 lbs. Sales 4,000 bags, by the Lord Strathnairn at $2 42½, gold, 60 days, and 6,000 bags to arrive by the Caroburn and the Golden Fleece at $2 42½@$2 45, gold.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, with Castile at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SKINS—Have been in fair request and held with firmness, including Honduras Deer at 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; Central American, untrimmed, 60c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ₱ lb. And Tampico Goat, 47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 48c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in comparatively fair jobbing demand, with Mace quoted at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 05; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34¼c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 21¾c.@23c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11⅛c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted quite firm at the recent advance, on a fair demand, chiefly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported of 526 hhds., 450 bxs., and 27,600 bags, including 495 hhds. good refining Cuba at 7⅝c., 31 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c., 450 bxs. Clayed at 7¾c., and (late yesterday) 27,600 bags Manila on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 15 and 13c., 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6¼c.@7½c.; Refining Sugars have been in more demand, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugar in December and the comparative stocks have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1873....	55,575	32,550	311,427	4,863
Receipts since Dec. 1..	11,345	20,467	74,327	10
Total................	66,020	53,017	385,754	4,873
Sales since Dec. 1.....	29,609	22,324	98,572	3,883
Stock Dec. 31, 1873..	37,311	30,693	287,182	990
Stock Jan. 1, 1873.....	20,420	49,362	110,513	153
Stock Jan. 1, 1872.....	27,413	35,745	225,390	2,362
Stock Jan. 1, 1871.....	27,591	68,217	307,852	744

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 170,000 lbs., on the basis of 7¾c. for prime; market firm. Stearine quiet, but held firmly, at 8 11-16c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 97c. Sales, 150 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The demand for accommodation has been fair, mostly for Grain, Flour, Bacon, Cotton, and Petroleum, at generally unchanged rates....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 550 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb., as it runs; 2,500 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) part at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 12½d., with option of a three-boat load bin at 12¼d. ₱ bushel....For London, by steam, 30 cases Tobacco at 35s. ₱ 40 feet measurement. The British ship, 1,360 tons, hence, with general cargo, mentioned in our last, takes 6,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl., and 8,000 bushels Peas at 12d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 367 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 614 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 7s. 10½d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, (now at the East,) with about 4,400 quarters do., from Baltimore, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 417 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms; and a bark, 347 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington or Charleston, reported, at 5s. 7½d., and 7s. 7½d., and 3d. off, if direct....For Havre, by steam, 30 bales Cotton, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 12d.@12¼d. ₱ bushel, the inside rate ₱ 56 lbs.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 55s. ₱ ton; and 4,000 Staves, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, 3,300 bushels Corn, 575 tcs. Lard, 1,400 bxs. Bacon, &c., 300 bags Clover-seed, 530 bales Tobacco, 180 hhds. Tallow and Stearine, and 3,600 pkgs. mdse. at full rates....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl. and 35c. ₱ case....For Marseilles, an American schooner, 549 tons, with Tallow, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Genoa, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Alcohol, reported on private terms....For Palermo, an Italian bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 11,200 cases Petroleum, reported at 32½c....For Malaga, an American bark, 473 tons, hence, with Pipe Staves, reported on the basis of $50 for Light, and $70 for Heavy, and 2,000 cases Petroleum on private terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Dec. 31.—Cotton weak and quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,595 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 767 bales; to the Continent, 2,746 bales; coastwise, 2,082 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 63,280 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Cotton irregular, easier; Middling nominal, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 7,513 bales; gross, 8,343 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,213 bales; to France, 1,837 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,500 bales; stock, 258,007 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,431; exports to the Continent, 690 bales; coastwise, 1,471 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,087 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton firm; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 2,141 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 100,338 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 3,654 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,148 bales; sales, 1,073 bales; stock, 117,009 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 31.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 14¼c.; receipts, 1,337 bales; sales, 1,142 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 132 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 4,129 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 31—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¼; New 5s, 103½. Erie Railway Shares, 43⅛; do. Preferred, 65½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 35c.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞; for the account, 92c. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £861,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 32½c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43@43¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 39,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for export and 1,000 bales on speculation; the stock in port by actual count is 593,000 bales; do. estimated, 473,000 bales; American by actual count, 149,000 bales; do. estimated, 87,000 bales; the receipts of the week have been 43,000 bales, including 24,000 American; actual export, 12,000 bales; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable December, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 368,000 bales, including 240,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 8 1-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8d. Provisions—Pork, 61s. ₱ bbl. for new. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12⅛@14d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Spirits Petroleum, 11⅝d.@12d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 3d.@41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 7s. 9d.@7s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £29 9s.@£30 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 31.—Petroleum, 30 francs for Pale American.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873.

This being the eve of New-Year's Day butchers would not buy to hold over, therefore trade in Live Stock was very small. The greater portion of the sales quoted below were effected late on yesterday afternoon. Beeves were very slow; sales unimportant. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals not quoted. Grass Calves sold from $8 25@$12 50 ₱ head. Sheep sold at 3½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs were worth from 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., with three cars sold, to arrive, at $5 75 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed opened active at the following rates: Heavy Hogs, average weight 230 lbs. ₱ head upward, sold at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; Hogs 230 lbs. ₱ head downward, sold at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; Hogs 180 lbs. average, sold at 7½c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, including Market Pigs, weight 160 lbs. ₱ head, sold at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed moderately fair at 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 239 Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 205 Sheep, weight 17,810 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 239 Sheep, weight 16,320 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 600 Sheep, weight 49,240 lbs., at $5 81¼ ₱ cwt.; 145 Sheep, weight 17,820 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb. Held on sale 1 car of Sheep. P. Lerch held on sale 4 cars of Sheep and had 2 cars due to arrive. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 219 Sheep, weight 17,310 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 41 Sheep, weight 5,870 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 136 Sheep, weight 14,850 lbs., at $7 37 ₱ cwt.; 98 Sheep, weight 11,710 lbs., at $7 40 ₱ cwt.; 31 Sheep, weight 3,080 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Held on sale 2 cars of Sheep. Sold, 4 Calves for $50; 47 Calves at $8 25 ₱ head.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

There are reported due to arrive to-morrow 9 cars of Western Dressed Texan Beef, direct from Denison; 1 car of native Michigan Beef, shipped from Detroit, sold from 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.; ½ car of Western Dressed Mutton sold at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 1 car of Beef and Mutton, due to arrive to-morrow; City Dressed Beef slow from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed Mutton very dull from 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.; choice hind-quarters sold at 15c. ₱ lb.; country dressed Veal sold from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., with a few poor lots of same at 10c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 29, 1873: 762 head of horned Cattle, 8,480 Sheep, 212 Calves, 11,397 Hogs, 48 Horses. All, save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,077 Hogs, 2,484 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 634 Sheep, 11 Cows, 7 Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 21 cars reported to arrive, were 493 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,774 head, or 221 cars, against 140 cars for the same time last week. The market was active at strong yesterday's prices, with all offerings disposed of. About 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales of 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,030 to 1,573 lbs., at $4@$6 80; 16 head Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,456 lbs., at $5 90; 590 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,110 to 1,650 lbs., at $5 15@$6 87½; 175 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,014 to 1,294 lbs., at $4 80@$4 87½; 75 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,108 to 1,159 lbs., at $3 75@$4 25; 19 Cherokee Steers, averaging 826 lbs., at $3 40. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,400 head, against 9,900 head for the same time last week. The market was slow; buyers and sellers ¼c. apart, with a fair prospect of the latter yielding. Sales of 800 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 81 lbs. to 92 lbs., at $4 50@$5 12½; 103 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 101 lbs., at $5 50; 296 Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 106 lbs., at $5 50; 80 head Canada Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $6. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were only 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,300 head, against 15,500 head for the same time last week. The yards are bare of stock; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 60@$5 80; prime lots would bring $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged; light sales; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 18, spot or January; $1 21¼, February; No. 3 do., $1 14¼; Rejected, $1 10. Corn firm and in fair demand at 53⅞c.@54c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or January; 55c., February; 60c. bid, May; new No. 2 Mixed, 50c.; Rejected, old, 52c.@52½c.; new, 46½c.@47½c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 38¾c. for No. 2, cash or January; 39¾c., February. Rye firm and in fair demand at 77½c.@78c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 40@$1 45 for No. 2 Fall; $1 10@$1 14 for No. 3 Spring. Pork quiet and easier at $14 25 spot, $14 65 February, $15 20 March. Lard quiet and weak at $8 40 spot or January, $8 70 February, $9 March. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders, loose, at 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, loose, 7⅛c.@7¼c. Green Meats strong at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; Short Ribs, 6⅞c.; Hams, 8¾c.@9c. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $6 40@$6 50. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 93c. Receipts—16,000 bbls. Flour, 208,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 25@$5 50; Extra do., $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 50@$7. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21; No. 3 Fall at $1 40@$1 42; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 65. Corn dull and lower at 50c.@50½c. for New Mixed, at east side, on track. Oats quiet and unchanged at 42c. for No. 2 at east side, in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 35@$1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Rye quiet and unchanged at 82c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $14 50@$15. Dry-salted Meats firmer but inactive at 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7½c. for Clear Sides at east side; packed lots higher. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green Meats, nothing doing; Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 12 lbs. average, 6¼c.; Hams, 14 lbs. average, 10c. Lard firm at 8c., cash, at St. Joseph; 8½c. here, February. Live Hogs firm and active at $4 60@$4 90 for shipping lots; Packers, $5 10@$5 25; bulk of sales at $5 15. Cattle firm; sales of good to prime Texans and Indians, $3@$3 50; good to choice Native Steers, $4 25@$5 50. Receipts 7,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 3,800 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Flour firm and in good local demand; Howard Street Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $7@$8 50; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania, $1 70@$1 75. Corn steady; Southern White, 73c.@75c.; do. Yellow, 76c.@78c.; Mixed Western firmer at 80c. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 52c.@53c.; do. White, 53c.@55c. Rye firm at 90c.@93c. Hay unchanged. Provisions decidedly firmer, but buyers and sellers apart. Mess Pork, $15 50@$16. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6½c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@7¾c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 8⅜c.@9c. Coffee very strong at 25c.@27c. Whisky firm; sales 200 bbls. at 96c. Butter unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,900 bbls. Flour, 16,400 bushels Wheat, 30,800 bushels Corn, 29,400 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Exports—68,725 bushels Wheat, 33,840 bushels Corn, 29,400 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley. Flour steady; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat inactive, but strong; holders Milwaukee No. 1 asking 2c. advance. Quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago, No. 2 Spring, $1 37; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales of 7,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 70c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 48c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 60@1 65; Western, $1 60. Rye nominal at $1. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western $1 60@$1 75. Dressed Hogs, $7@$7 50. Other articles unchanged.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—There is no change to report in the condition of the Wool market, which remains quiet, there being no disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to make any important movement, as holders think that all of the stock on hand will be wanted, they are indifferent about selling at present. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 52½c.@55c. for Extra and good lines of Medium, and 55c.@57½c. for Double Extra, with very little offering under 60c.; Michigan and Wisconsin at 48c.@55c., according to quality; Combing Fleeces have been sold at 57½c., but held mostly at 60c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled have been in demand, and are scarce at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb., as to quality. California Wool has been quiet, with sales at 18c.@36c. ₱ lb., as to quality, including Fall and Spring.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1 40@$1 52. Corn firm; new, 57c.; old, 62c. Rye quiet at 95c.@97c. Oats quiet at 43c.@50c. Barley firm. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Pork firm at $15 25 cash; $15 75 buyer March. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 8⅛c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c. cash; 6¼c. buyer first half March; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. cash; 8¼c. buyer first half March; Clear Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Bacon firm and scarce; light sales at 8⅜c.@8½c. Green Meats nominal; buyers demand a reduction; held at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7¼c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 8c.@9c. Live Hogs active and firm; all sold ranging from $5 25@$5.55; packers paying $5 40@$5 55; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,300. Whisky in good demand at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1 car choice White Canada at $1 82, and 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; round lots of latter offered at $1 55. Corn steady; sales of 4 cars at 75c. Barley quoted at $1 62 for Up-lake Canada; $1 65 for Bay Quinte; sales of 5,000 bushels Up-lake on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular at $1 20⅛ for No. 1; $1 17⅞ for No. 2, cash or January; $1 20¾, February. Oats steady at 37½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal at 57c.@58c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 75½c. for No. 1. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 41 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 75, cash. Hams, in pickle, 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c., loose; boxed Middles, 7c.@7¼c. Lard firm at 8⅜c. for Kettle; 8⅜c.@8⅜c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 27,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 is held at $35. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$8 25; High Grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat steady; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 67@$1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. for State and Western. Corn in fair demand and higher; Yellow 85c. for old; 76c.@80c. for new. Oats dull; White, 55c.@58c.; Mixed, 53c.@55c. Coffee—Rio in fair demand at 25c.@29c., gold. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9¾c.; Refined, 13½c. Whisky steady; Western in iron, $1.

TOLEDO, Dec. 31.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 62; Amber Michigan, $1 59¾ cash, $1 52 January, $1 56½@$1 57 February, $1 61½ March; No. 1 Red, $1 34; No. 2 Red, January, $1 46; February, $1 51. Corn steady; High Mixed, 61¾c. cash, 61c. January; Low Mixed, new, 57½c. Oats a shade better, at 46c. for No. 1. Clover-seeds, $5 25. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 50@$6 60. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—Flour steady at $6 25@$7. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red and White at $1 45@$1 65. Corn in demand at 63c. Oats steady at 47c. Pork quiet and steady at $15 50. Bulk Meats in fair demand; held at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13c.; do. Shoulders, 8c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky, 93½c.@94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Wheat—Market weak, and dealers willing to make concessions. Rye dull and without sales. Corn dull; sales of 3,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 85c. for old; new, held at 82c.@[illegible] [illegible]

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 59 for Extra; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 1 White; $1 64 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 60c. Oats in good demand at 42½c. Hogs sold at $5 60. Clover-seed sold at $5 30. Receipts—2,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $6 25@$9 75. Corn in fair demand and firm at 68c. Oats firm at 50c.@52c. Lard dull at 9c.@10c. Pork firm and scarce at $16. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 65c.@66c. for old; 62c.@63c. for new. Oats—No. 1 quiet at 48c.; No. 2, 46c.; White, 49c. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Neuse vs. Hillyer et al.; motion granted.

Dime Savings Institution vs. Smith et al.; New-York Gas-light Company vs. Reimm; In re Receivership of Bowling Green Savings Bank; orders granted.

Coombs vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; findings settled.

Anthony et al. vs. Blunt; default opened on payment of $10 costs and disbursements, &c.

Coar vs. The Marion Building Company; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Barrett.

Early vs. Chase; order for the attachment wanted.

By Judge Fancher.

The People, &c., Lagrave vs. Brennan et al.; return to certiorari, affidavits and papers filed with the Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Duryee vs. Smith, Young vs. Forrester; motions granted.

Loughran vs. Mullins; motion denied.

Sommerkorn vs. Sommerkorn; motion denied without costs.

Kerr vs. Le Baron; order denying motion.

Rigney vs. Apell; order to open default granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

In the matter, &c., James M. E. Church, Calligan vs. The Mayor, &c.; motions granted.

Same vs. Same; see memorandum.

Kohn vs. Adriance; motion to continue injunction denied without costs.

Hiler vs. Hetterich; motion for stay pending appeal to the General Term granted on filing security for cost.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Barbour, and Judges Monell, Freedman Curtis and Van Vorst.

Norwood, receiver, vs. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Hinckley vs. Krery et al.; Dutch vs. Mead; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Union National Bank of Pittsburg vs. Wheeler; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Hazewell vs. Corson; exceptions sustained; order dismissing complaint reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to the plaintiff, to abide event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Woolf vs. Jacoby; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Squires, Administrator, &c., vs. The C. P. N. and E. R. Railroad Company; judgment and order reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Evans vs. Kalbsleisch, Executor, &c.; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Shipsey vs. The Bowery National Bank; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellants to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

The Marion National Bank vs. The National City Bank; judgment reversed, the order of reference vacated, and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Anderson vs. Green; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judges Monell and Freedman, Chief Justice Barbour dissenting.

Calligan vs. Scott et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Tiedman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.; judgment dismissing complaint as to defendants, Long & Nash, affirmed; judgment against O'Brien, Sheriff, reversed, and a new trial granted, with costs to abide event, unless plaintiff in ten days reduces the judgment to $400, as of the day of its rendition, and if so reduced that it should be affirmed as modified, without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Nelson vs. Saling et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst, Chief Justice Barbour dissenting.

Driscoll vs. The West Bradley and Cary Manufacturing Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Holtz vs. Schmidt; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour, Judge Curtis dissenting.

Corley et al. vs. Griffin; order reversed with costs, and an order entered discharging the defendant, Griffin, from the custody of the Sheriff. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Collins et al. vs. Burns et al.; judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Armory vs. Armory; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

Shelton vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

THE GUIDET STREET-PAVING CLAIM.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Curtis and Van Vorst.

Charles Guidet vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.—This action was brought to recover about $150,000 claimed by plaintiff to be due him on the performance of a contract for street-paving. On the trial before a jury the defense was interposed on behalf of the City that the furnishing by plaintiff of the certificates of the inspectors appointed by the Croton Board to inspect the work, and of the Water Purveyor, were, by the contract, conditions precedent to his right to recover; and, proof not having been offered that such certificates had been furnished, a motion to dismiss the complaint on that ground was made and granted. From this decision an appeal was taken, and Judge Van Vorst, in delivering the opinion of the court, concurred in by Judge Curtis, holds the decision of the court below to have been correct; that though it is true that the plaintiff on the trial stated that he thought there was no such officer at the time as Water Purveyor—that he had not seen him on the work. But the legal presumption is that the office was filled, and the witness Dork swears distinctly that Hanforth Horton was Water Purveyor in the year 1869. The right of the plaintiff to demand and receive payment depends as much upon the production of the certificates from the Water Purveyor to the completion of the work in the manner set forth in the contract as from the inspector. It is an additional guard which the defendants had a right to interpose for the faithful performance of the contract, and the stipulations in that respect are obligatory upon the plaintiff. Neither the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Works, provided for in the laws of New-York, 1871, vol. 2, 1,235, latter part of section 5, nor the certificate of the Commissioners under chapter 580 of the laws of New-York of 1872, vol. 2, page 1,412, certifying that "they are satisfied that no fraud has been perpetrated in relation to said contract or in the performance thereof," dispenses with the production of such certificate from the Water Purveyor. The judgment appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

From this decision Chief Justice Barbour dissents, and after making reference to the fact claimed by plaintiff, that the inspector had been withdrawn by the Croton Board, holds that a certificate signed by the Water Purveyor only would not have been a performance of the condition. It must have had the signatures of all. If, then, the acts of the City officials, or their neglect to appoint inspectors, prevented the obtaining of the certificate of such officers, such act or omission on the part of the City rendered it impossible for the contractor to perform his condition precedent. And as that was caused by the act or fault of the party for whose benefit the provision was inserted in the contract, the contractor was thereby released from the performance of such impossibility. There is no doubt the work was done according to the contract. The defense has no merits, but is strictly technical, the defendant claiming that the contractor has not performed the condition which entitles him to payment by producing the certificate of the proper inspectors and purveyor. The answer is perfect, "I could not perform the condition because the City refused or neglected to appoint or have the inspectors contemplated by the contract."

Abraham R. Lawrence, for plaintiff; D. J. Dean, for the City.

LIABILITY FOR RAISED CHECKS.

The Marine National Bank vs. The National City Bank.—This action was to recover money paid under an alleged mistake of facts. Lunt Brothers gave to a stranger their check upon the Marine National Bank for $25, payable to the order of Henry Smith. The next morning a person purchased gold of Derrippe & Co. and offered in payment the same check, which had then been altered, or "raised," to $4,679 96. Before delivering the gold, Derrippe & Co. required the check to be certified. It was taken to the Marine Bank, and by it certified as "good." Thereupon, Derrippe & Co. received the check and delivered the gold. The check was indorsed by Derrippe & Co. [illegible] Smith, the payee, having been erased and that of Derrippe & Co. inserted before they received it,) and deposited by them in the defendant's bank, and was cleared through the Clearing-house, the following evening. During the day the plaintiff discovered the check had been altered, and demanded of the defendant a return of the money. The action was tried by a Referee, who found the facts, and gave the plaintiff judgment. The decision of the Referee is now reversed, the court holding, Judge Monell delivering the opinion, that the present case differs from all others of a similar character on which plaintiff rested his right to recover, in that in all such cases the checks were raised after certificate, while in the present case it was done before certificate, the certificate succeeding the alteration.

William Henry Arnoux, for appellant; Waldo Hutchins, for respondent.

GOV. BOOTH'S THANKS.

On the evening succeeding his election to the United States Senate, Gov. Booth, of California, was visited by his friends at his residence in Sacramento, and being called upon for a speech, responded as follows:

"I wish my heart was as big as all of yours put together. You do not know how I have leaned on you—on all of the people—in every hour of discouragement, calumny, and vituperation—and I have had a good many of them—but I never failed to get strength when I touched the heart of the people; and when I prove false to them, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. There is no room in my heart for any recollection of any injury I ever received in my life. I trust I may be as true to the people as they have been true to me."

THE BALTIMORE COFFEE TRADE.

Some statistics of the coffee trade of Baltimore are given by the *Sun*, of that city, which says: "The amount of coffee importations during the year up to the present time is [illegible] bags, which is 25,715 bags more than during last year, and an average monthly receipt of [illegible] bags. The exact amount received up to Dec. 1, is 38,096,736 pounds, and its exact value [illegible], or an average per pound of a trifle over 16 4-5 cents. The total amount shipped from here and used in home consumption up to Dec. [illegible] is [illegible] bags, against [illegible] bags in 1872. During the past few weeks [illegible]

[illegible] the market has been excited and buoyant, with a [illegible] in prices and a good demand for [illegible]. The upward tendency [illegible] has had a stimulating rather than a depressing effect on the Western and country trade, and shipments have been extremely active."

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, for general work, or chamber-work and waiting; has three years' references from last place; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to leave the City. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, not afraid of work; is good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English woman, or as waitress and seamstress; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 92 Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BODY SERVANT OR waiter in a small, private family, by a young Englishman; good experience in both capacities; good references given. Address C. T., Box No. 39 Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GAMBRIL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

KELLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—MAGIC AND LAUGHING GAS by Prof. Harts and Dr. Colton.

SAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory)—Matinée at 2

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

A case of brigandage, within a gun-shot of the Battery, is certainly an incident in the varied life of New-York for which most people are not prepared. But the robbery of Mr. SOUTTER'S house, on Staten Island, on Tuesday night, was nothing less. A band of armed men, evidently under some sort of organization, enter a private house, bind the servants, ransack the drawers and closets, blow up the plate-safe, then retire to an upper chamber and carouse till morning, when they go off in good order, leaving the servants still bound, but kindly lighting the fire in the range, that there may be no unnecessary interruption of household duties. It is a story of Greece or Italy in detail. The only difference to be remarked is that such an incident will probably not happen here again very soon. In respect of the likelihood of tracking the banditti, we are sorry to say there is not a great deal to remark in favor of New-York.

From the beginning of Winter until the arrival of Spring the street-cleaning authorities do absolutely nothing. The snow which fell last week might easily have been carted away, but it was left until it froze hard on the ground, and now the chief thoroughfares are covered with "horses down." Even the crossings are not swept, and the gutters are choked up. Considering that ample money is at the command of the Police Department for this particular service, it is rather hard that no attempt is made to put the thoroughfares in decent condition. But what can be expected when HANK SMITH, President of swindling banks, and OLIVER CHARLICK, have the principal share in the disposal of the public funds for this particular purpose?

The trial of WM. M. GRAHAM, Ex State Senator, and President of the Wallkill National Bank, came to an abrupt close yesterday. When the prosecuting attorney requested Judge BENEDICT to charge the jury to convict, the prisoner's counsel made no objection, and the jury were directed to bring in a verdict of guilty, which they straightway did. We do not understand what appears to be the moderation of the District Attorney in moving for sentence on one only of the counts in the indictment. Unless this course is made necessary by legal difficulties in the case, we can see no excuse for it. GRAHAM belongs to a class of offenders who ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He was a man of good opportunities, well educated, trusted by his fellow-citizens, experienced in public positions—and he was a thief. It is this kind of crime which is most dangerous to modern society, and it is the most difficult to foresee or prevent. The public has entire confidence in Judge BENEDICT, but it will await GRAHAM'S sentence with interest.

We publish this morning an elaborate and careful analysis of the immigration statistics of the United States, from the date on which they began to be accurately kept to the close of this year. The article will be found exceedingly interesting in its bearing on the distribution of foreign-born population throughout the Union, and its elucidation of the proportions in which various nationalities enter into the composition of the people of the various States. How steadily the tide of immigration seeks the Northern and North-western States, and how little of it crosses Mason and Dixon's line, becomes very apparent from a study of the figures which we present to-day. So compendious a digest of a highly-complicated subject is seldom met with, and those specially interested in it would do well to preserve the article for reference.

The organ of the volunteers in Cuba is very much excited over the sinking of the *Virginius*. It is a wise bird, and expected nothing else. It thinks the sinking was undoubtedly permitted or caused by our naval officers in charge. We shall not find fault with this view. To be able to vilify the American Government at this moment is a privilege which it would be cruel to deny to the Spaniards in Cuba. It pleases them, and it hurts no one else.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Justice MONELL in a somewhat curious case. The Marine National Bank certified a check for $4,679 96. This check was deposited in the National City Bank, and that bank collected the amount through the Clearing-house. It was afterward discovered that the check had been "raised," *i. e.*, altered, from a check for $25, the name of the payee being changed at the same time. The Marine National Bank thereupon sued the National City Bank to recover the money paid on the check, but the court rejects the suit. Had the check been altered *after* the certification the bank could not have been held; but being altered before, the certification was a bar to its claim. This is fair enough, since, if an innocent party is to suffer it should be the one most interested, and, presumably, best fitted, to detect a fraud. The case excites considerable interest in banking circles.

Among the records of the year is one—that of the Coroner's office—which contains two very suggestive and strongly-contrasting items. One is, deaths by "homicide," 56—a little more than one each week—the other is, deaths by "judicial hanging," two. Comment is unnecessary.

THE DEVIL'S CHAPEL.

The "Personal" advertising column of the *Herald* is not a nice subject to handle; but we have felt obliged, in the interests of decency and good morals, to mention it heretofore, and there is now special reason that we should refer to it again. That paper has been by various arts so thrust into notoriety abroad as well as at home, that it is but right that all its peculiarities should receive just and public appreciation. From the day of its first publication to the present time, as all the world knows, the *Herald* has been an indecent newspaper. By its indecency it gained no small part both of its notoriety and its pecuniary success. For unfortunately, in a great commercial city like New-York, with a floating population of fifty thousand persons, there are always enough "loose fish" to make the dollars that they have to spend worth picking up to those who are not dainty as to the cleanliness of what goes into their pockets. For the tastes of this class the *Herald* has always made it a point to cater. The men of the present generation can remember that, when they were boys, no respectable woman of the educated classes would be seen reading that paper. Its contents were such that an avowed taste for them would have justly tarnished such a woman's reputation; and, if led by the curiosity which is attributed to that sex by its detractors, she did peep at the forbidden fruit, it was but a hasty glance taken on the sly. And although it has varied the manner of its indecency, it has in no way improved the matter. For the "spicy" picturesqueness of its earlier years, it has substituted the shallow stupidity of its later "intellectual department;" but with a steady eye upon the profits to be made by pandering to the tastes of the class before mentioned, it has transferred much of its indecency to its advertising columns. Day after day for some years past, its "Personal" advertisements have been in the main of such a character as should have excluded it from any respectable household. And now they have become more injurious in their effect, more offensive to moral sense and to good manners than ever before; for now intrigues—to dignify them even by that name—begun, or attempted by libertines to be begun, in places of religious worship, and at the very time of divine service, are allowed to be carried on in its columns "for a consideration," and its offices are permitted to be used as places of appointment of future assignations.

We referred casually on Monday to the following advertisement in the notorious "Personal" column of the day before:

"HALL'S CHURCH, SUNDAY MORNING.—Beautiful blonde, who exchanged salutes with gentleman in gallery, communicate, in strictest confidence, with ——."

That we were no whit unjust in our censure, and that that advertisement was published by no accident or oversight, is shown by the immediate publication of another of the same kind, which appeared the next day simultaneously with our paragraph upon the former. Here it is:

"ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY EVENING MEETING.—Gentleman sitting next the lady with claret-colored dress, who handed him hymns, wishes acquaintance. Address, with time and place of appointment, Box No. 105 *Herald* Office."

Now the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday evening is a place of worship, at which the services are conducted by Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, and although his manner of performing some of his sacred functions has, by its singularity, subjected him to remark, neither he nor his congregation should therefore be subjected to the outrage of such an open insult. For here some fellow to whom a lady courteously, and in innocence of heart, as we are bound to assume, handed a hymn-book to assist him in the performance of duties proper to the occasion, is allowed to flaunt in the face of the world his impudent suspicion that she thus gave him a hint that she was ready to allow him to "scrape" an improper acquaintance, if not to begin an improper intimacy. Do the ladies who attend Rev. Dr. TALMAGE'S ministrations like to have it understood that if they offer a stranger sitting near them a Bible or hymn-book—an attention common, as it should be, the world over—he has the right to assume that they mean to make immodest advances, and not only so, but that he will advertise the whole community that their religious services are made the occasion of such proceedings? And how do the minister and the congregation of "HALL'S Church" like to have it published abroad that there a beautiful blonde exchanged salutes with a gentleman in the gallery; a gentleman from whom she was socially so far removed, by accident or by some of the invisible barriers of society, that he could communicate with her only in church, or through the columns and the letter-box of the *Herald*? If this goes on, how long will it be before respectable women will shun the church and the *Herald* office alike? Certainly it would seem as if the latter were doing all in its power to fill the place indicated in the well-known lines

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there."

For from the church to that "devil's chapel" there seems to be, for some women, only one step, and one which combines in hideous grotesqueness that from the sublime to the ridiculous with that from religion to sin. This same indecent newspaper, to suit its own purposes, made by foul abuse a respectable place of amusement a place in which sensitive ladies found it for a while unpleasant to appear; and who shall say that ere long it may not make some of our very churches places into which no young woman will venture, unless she is veiled like a nun, and accompanied by a body-guard?

There are purposes for which advertisements of a strictly private and personal character may be properly admitted into the columns of a respectable newspaper. To obtain information of wanderers, to call the erring back to home and happiness, to detect crime, even to give in peculiar cases information upon matters of business—these and the like are legitimate occasions of the use of such advertisements. They appear in our contemporary the London *Times*; but any one who has made any inquiry into the subject knows that those advertisements are watched over with a solicitous care greater than that which is bestowed upon any other part of the paper: and the fact is patent to any reader of the London *Times* that not a word is allowed to appear in them, or a thought to be suggested by them, which could be justly regarded as harmful by the most sensitive parent. But no one needs to be told, not even the most innocent girl, that advertisements addressed to "beautiful blondes" and "sparkling brunettes," asking them to "appoint a place of meeting," through the *Herald* office, are for dishonorable purposes. If a man wishes to make the acquaintance of a lady honorably, the *Herald* office is not likely to be his chosen medium of introduction. Nor can parents who weakly allow a paper containing such advertisements to come into their families, fail to see, it would seem, that in its "Personal" column there is daily teaching, line upon line now, where of old there used to be precept upon precept, by which the giddy, the thoughtless, the weak, and the head-strong of the fairer, and what we love to think of as the purer, sex, are shown the road to folly and to sin. And the monstrous infamy of such advertisements as those which we have quoted above is that they leave no place, however sacred, unpolluted with their slime. The "Personal" column becomes a straight road from church to the *Herald* office, or its "up-town branch," or to worse places, if there can be worse, for the wives and daughters of respectable families. Has the infamy of unscrupulous money-getting a deeper depth than this? We should say not; and we are sure that the mass of the respectable people of New-York will heartily agree with us. And yet with them, or with a certain portion of them, lies the remedy. Every one of them that buys, or in any way countenances or supports, a newspaper in which these advertisements are a part of its daily staple of news is, in so far, an encourager and an abettor of the vile traffic in which it is engaged. Let them set their faces against it, and wash their hands of it, and if the cause of the offense should not entirely cease, its vehicle would soon be shut out from all avenues to very serious harm, by being excluded from decent households, and confined to those which are already below the contamination even of its "Personal" influence.

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.

California has a compound perplexity composed of a person named OADES, who is described as a gentleman of good education and address, who has proved himself to be more practical than romantic, and who finds himself justified by the new law code of the State, by which polygamy has been lawfully established, to the great astonishment of the lawyers and the scandal of a bucolic community. The story of OADES has excited great interest in the State where the incident occurred, and it cannot fail to prove equally interesting everywhere as a striking proof of the way in which the law proposes and man disposes.

Two years ago OADES settled in San Bernardino County, and, realizing that it is not good for man to be alone, fell in love with and married a young widow. The pair prospered and were happy, but after ten months of wedded life a startling change occurred. A woman, wrinkled with years and hardships, and accompanied by three children, appeared in the county town. She made particular inquiries for OADES, and was directed to his adjacent farm. She went there with the children, and was received in the farm-house. San Bernardino was happy in the possession of a mystery which might prove a mystery. The strange woman and children remained in the Oades house day after day, week after week. Rural neighborhoods in California are like such neighborhoods generally, and everybody knows everything about everybody else. So it happened that everybody speedily knew that OADES was husband and father to the strange woman and children, no less than to the woman he had lately married and her infant. There was an instant commotion. Everybody agreed that something must be done about it without delay.

Something was done. A criminal complaint was filed charging OADES with living unlawfully with the strange woman. When the trial came on, he astonished San Bernardino, for he proved that the woman was his lawful wife, to whom he had been married twenty years before in England. There being no doubt of the fact when his proofs were submitted, the complaint was dismissed, and OADES returned to his home to enjoy the society of his two wives. But the busybodies returned to the attack, and had him again before the court on a charge of unlawfully living with Mrs. OADES No. 2. OADES took refuge in shrewd lawyers and the new civil code. Admitting all the facts, he asserted that a conviction could not be had, because the sixty-first section of the code declares that "the marriage of a person having a former husband or wife living is void, *unless* such former husband or wife was absent, and not known to such person to be living for five years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage—in which case the subsequent marriage is void only from the time its nullity is adjudged by a proper tribunal." OADES easily proved the required fact, in doing which a most romantic history was narrated. The complaint was necessarily dismissed, and again OADES departed in triumph.

But OADES was indicted for bigamy. When the case came on for trial, we are told everybody was present with his wife, while OADES was present with his two wives. The District Attorney attacked the jury with moral homilies and Latin quotations. He admitted that the accused was ignorant of the existence of number one when he married number two, but argued that his voluntary cohabitation with both was proof of a guilty intent *ab initio*. But all the learning and eloquence of the District Attorney were thrown away. Counsel for the defendant again found a safe refuge in that marvelous code which "provides that no person shall be held guilty of bigamy whose husband or wife had been absent for five successive years without being known to such person as being living." The learned Judge, declaring that this provision imperatively controlled his action, directed an acquittal. OADES went home flushed with victory, the happy possessor of two wives, who were such in law after the trial as they had before been in fact.

There was great excitement in San Bernardino over this result. The rural lawyers were almost crazed by their mental exertion in trying to find a legal way to get the better of the man with two wives. It was an awful fact that polygamy was judicially established in San Bernardino. The help of leading San Francisco lawyers was implored, and even that of the makers of the wonderful code. At last there was a great hope raised. It was declared that a suit could be instituted to dissolve the second marriage, and San Bernardino was happy. But OADES and his lawyers again came up armed with the marvelous code, which declares in section 83, subdivision 2, that such an action can be brought only by one of the parties to the first marriage, or one of the parties to the second marriage. OADES respectfully informed the community that he would not bring such a suit; his two wives, tendering their regrets for the disquiet their decision might occasion in the minds of divers worthy persons, gave the same information. San Bernardino sat down in sullen despair to contemplate polygamy as an established fact.

Here the story ends. OADES remains the lawful owner of two wives, and California lawyers are absorbed in the mysteries of the new code. It was never intended, of course, that a man should have two wives, but the law accords them, and the courts must award them. It is the old story of the man in the stocks over again—he could not be put in the stocks for his offense, but he was in. The moral of this case of most pacific polygamy lies upon its surface. Let legislators beware of haste and carelessness in legislation.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Imagine an area of country as large as that covered by the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, within which is crowded a population as numerous as the whole people of this Union. Suppose that this district has to grow all the food which its swarming population requires, and that about 999 out of every 1,000 persons are absolutely dependent for the means to purchase food on the returns of agricultural labor. Suppose, further, that there are no means of flooding the rice-fields save by rain, and that the rain is withheld at the only season in which it ever comes—what are the prospects of a large proportion of these 40,000,000 of people for living through next year? Of savings they have practically none, for the laboring masses can only earn wages enough to keep body and soul together, and if they had the chance of earning more they would prefer to contract their time of work to providing any surplus against a day of possible misfortune. One line of railroad touches part of the district, but as a means of bringing food to mitigate the famine that already stares the people in the face, it is all but useless. For the country is as lamentably destitute of good roads as it is of canals or widely-extended water-courses, and the commissariat services of a half a dozen great armies would utterly break down were they suddenly called upon to feed the millions who will shortly be reduced to starvation point throughout that parched and stricken land.

These points afford only a very inadequate outline of the preliminary conditions of the Bengal famine. What the state of things will be if the famine fairly gets beyond the reach of the machinery of relief which is being devised to arrest it, defies all attempts to imagine. Observers describe the past experience of such visitations to be accompanied by a sacrifice of life in comparison with which the slaughter of a desolating war is a trifle. Hundreds of thousands of emaciated wretches drop down and rot like sheep; the highways are strewn with corpses, and the river brings them down like the débris of an inundation. In all its features—in the perfect helplessness of the people, the brazen sun and the iron-bound earth, the superstition that compels multitudes to starve rather than save their life at the sacrifice of caste, and the horrible effacing of all the decencies of life and of death—an Indian famine is the most fearful of all the evils that affect mankind.

The latest news from the parched district is to the effect that all the old rice will be consumed by the end of the year, and that the miserable harvest of the new crop will last only till March. After that, all the imports which can reach Bengal will not suffice, "unless American maize and wheat be attracted." It certainly proves that modern science has not quite subdued space yet, when the Western farmer finds corn the cheapest kind of fuel, while the famished millions of the Valley of the Ganges are in danger of dying for want of it. The Indian Government has got a task of enormous magnitude before it, and qualified judges in Great Britain seem to doubt whether they are sufficiently prepared to meet the advance of the terrible foe that threatens to lay waste several provinces. Sir BARTLE FRERE estimates the difficulties of the Indian famine to be five times as great as those which had to be met in Ireland in 1846-7. The Parliamentary grants alone awarded for Irish relief amounted to $50,000,000. The pecuniary magnitude of the problem may be partially measured by multiplying this by five.

Money enough will doubtless be had, but all the other difficulties exist in about the same added proportion. If the "relief works" of Ireland broke down, because the starving laborers had not strength enough to wield ax or shovel, how much more likely is this to be the case in Bengal, where the mode of reaching the places where work can be prosecuted is of the most toilsome and tedious description? Then, while a man is earning at Government works the pay or the rice with which he is expected to support his family, the latter may starve during the time required to convey to them the needed supplies. Altogether, the task is one of the most colossal and difficult that any administration can be called upon to deal with. In the past, the famine has always proved stronger than all the means which could be employed to fight it. It is to be feared that it will prove so again.

NEW-YEAR CALLS.

If the promise of the weather at the present writing does not turn out to be cruelly deceptive, the New Year will open more auspiciously than it has done for many previous seasons. Slush and rain have been so long invariable accompaniments of the day that the noble army of martyrs who are accustomed to brave all weathers in observance of the ancient rites, look forward to the wreck of clothing and the crush of hats as quite a necessary incident of the day. This time the walking bids fair to be not only endurable but pleasant, in spite of the Street-cleaning Department, whose name is so odd a satire on its performance. The prospect is matter for congratulation, if for no other reason than that the conspiracy of the hack-drivers is likely to be thereby at least partially defeated. A slight advance on ordinary prices might reasonably be conceded to these gentry. A moderate imposition in all branches of trade is an inevitable incident of the holiday time. But forty or fifty dollars for vehicles usually hired for ten, is a degree of extortion beyond what even holiday good nature ought to be called upon to stand, and which the common good of the community should interest every public-spirited citizen in resisting.

With bright skies overhead, and the streets in tolerable condition, the familiar custom is likely to be quite as much observed as in former years. We are often told that it is falling off, and each successive season is heralded in with the solemn prediction that New-Year calls are to be very few. Yet, inspite of these ill-omened prophesies, the inherent charm of the practice suffices to insure its continuance. The convenience to a busy community of having one day in the year set apart for the discharge of social obligations, and the renewal of languishing friendships, is too great to permit the custom of New-Year calls ever to fall quite into abeyance. And if our modern observance of the day has lost a little of the hospitality and good fellowship which characterized it in earlier times, it has gained in decorum, in grace, and in refinement. If the tables groaning with good cheer are no longer visible in fashionable parlors, there are also fewer evidences in the streets of the excesses to which injudicious hospitality may sometimes lead. What has been lost in heartiness, if anything has been lost, is gained in comfort and morality. People have learned to be social and cheerful without the necessity of liquid inspiration to an extent which made New-Year's Day a little too much resemble the *Saturnalia*, in which our Christian holidays are said to have their rise. The good sense and delicacy of our ladies has not been at fault in eliminating the single feature which detracted from the propriety of what is perhaps our pleasantest festival.

With this limitation, we have no desire to see the custom fail, and we trust that our readers may find all possible pleasure in following in the footsteps of the Knickerbocker fathers. To most of us, unhappily, a New Year can bring only fresh anxieties and troubles. It is well for those who can fortify themselves against these enemies by fresh assurances of kindliness and good-will.

TEACHING ENGLISH.

In the general discussion which is constantly being carried on as to the relative value of the classics and the sciences in education, there is to be observed one feature of great importance to the American people. It is the almost entire absence of any advocacy of the thorough and scientific teaching of the English language, and the literature it contains. Those who are interested in education, chiefly as it relates to the common schools—and these include a large majority of all who are interested in the subject—must be getting somewhat weary of the discussion of two systems, either one of which, in any considerable perfection, cannot be attained in our free schools. The classics, as every one knows, are not a part of the common-school course, and cannot be, save in a very few exceptional cases, which have almost no bearing on the problem of what is best for the general system. Higher scientific training is also nearly impracticable, in the ordinary school, though some scientific knowledge can be given, which is of value even if it is never carried to a more complete point; and in this respect it is better than the little knowledge that can be picked up, either of the ancient or of the modern foreign tongues.

It is unfortunate, therefore, that, while a great deal of time and attention is given to the discussion of the merits of scientific teaching and those of classical teaching, another instrument of education, the nearest, the most powerful, the most readily handled of all, is substantially neglected. This is the teaching of our mother tongue, and of the literature which is presented in it. It is quite certain that all the benefit that may be obtained from the study of any language in the common schools, where the study cannot be carried on to an advanced stage, can be obtained from the careful and proper study of the English language. In the acquisition of any other language, there is an immense amount of drudgery to go through with, which is nearly useless unless employed as the basis of a far more complete knowledge than there is any time for in the public schools. In our own tongue, this can be dispensed with. The teacher can lead his pupils immediately into the broader portions of the field, and set them at work where memory will not be the sole faculty aroused, but will rather be one of a group of faculties, all of the higher order, to which memory will be only an active helper. The study of the English language has generally been a very dull one, but it need not be. The structure of the language, its growth, its varieties, the uses to which it may be put, the abuses to which it is subjected, the main sources of its strength—these are matters that can be made interesting to pupils from the moment they begin to read. When they are not made interesting, it is, in nine cases out of ten, the fault of the teacher, not of the pupil or of the study. The language possesses a wide range, in its own literature, of the most valuable resources; and in modern times it possesses, in translation, nearly everything that a young man or young woman can read with profit and enjoyment in any language. We have no desire to decry the study of foreign languages as a part of a thorough and complete education. They, as well as the classics, are indispensable in such an education. But our common schools do not seek that end. The time their pupils can give to study is gone by long before the educational resources of the English language are exhausted. The object which teachers in these schools ought to have in view is the steady and progressive application of the resources ready at their hand.

For a very clear and forcible statement of the value of the study of English, we are indebted to Prof. ATKINSON, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a paper read before the National Teachers' Association at Elmira last year. In giving a theory, eminently thoughtful, of the liberal education of the nineteenth century, Prof. ATKINSON took occasion to shew the part which the scientific study of our mother tongue should bear in such education. What we now desire to call attention to is the fact, that nearly everything that can be done for education, by means of the English tongue, can be done in our common schools; that there is no department of instruction in which such rich results can be obtained in the same time, with so little waste of labor, or without turning the pupil from those lines of thought which are likely to be continued by him in after life; and, finally, that there is no department in which our public schools are more lamentably and disgracefully deficient.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FRENCH PISTOL DUELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The paragraph in Monday's TIMES, taken from a French paper, contains two errors. In the somewhat famous meeting between Emile De Girardin and Armand Carrel, it was the latter who was hit, and fatally. The duel between the Duke De Grammont and Mr. Dillon, (editor of *Le Sport*,) in which the latter lost his life, was fought with swords, not with pistols.

M. E. De Girardin, a crack shot as well as fencer, once told me that when he was a young man pistol duels were very common in France. Either he, or another old stager, gave a curious reason for their discontinuance. It was found that sham bullets had been invented which dissipated on being fired, so that "honest fathers of families" (these were my informant's words) could have their honor and their lives too. I do not vouch for the accuracy of the explanation. My own theory was this: The French, by dint of keeping up their practice, had become the best small-sword fencers in Europe, though perhaps not quite equal to the Germans with the sabre, or broad-sword. If, therefore, a Frenchman wanted to pick a quarrel with a stranger, and could make him fight with small-swords, he had the foreigner at a great disadvantage, pretty much at his mercy, in fact.

Having a little room on this bit of paper, I will use it to "point a moral" for our young countrymen who travel. The causes of quarrels which lead to duels is, in nine cases out of ten, bad company. And the bad company is that of harlots and gamblers, frequently united in the same person. It advertises a *lorette* to be fought about, especially if one of the parties is a foreigner. Cora Pearl and many other bad celebrities were first "launched" in this way. CARL BENSON.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are informed through a morning paper on "The Fugitive Assemblyman's Successor" that W. Haw, Jr., the last Republican candidate, announces he will not be renominated; and, further, that Isaac J. Reeve is likely to be the candidate. It is comforting to know that Mr. Haw will not again saddle and bridle that long-eared animal, the unhappy Twenty-first District, for a ride toward the Assembly. But who is Isaac J. Reeve? Some inquiry this morning brings answer that he keeps stables in Eighty-third street and is popular with the "boys" who run the elections. This is comforting, too, that a man comes up so quickly to take us for the Assembly, and one who is popular with the boys and must be a good man for member of Assembly. But seriously, Mr. Editor, while we bow to your complimentary notice of our Assembly District, with all its severity, as well deserved, we do want a better candidate and a better representative this time. Perhaps the people would like to say something about choosing a candidate before he is actually elected, and perhaps a public meeting may be held where they may be heard as well as the politicians who are plotting for their capture. HARLEM.

HOW TO PREVENT HORSES FALLING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent criticism on the condition of the streets of this City is both just and in keeping with the universal interest which THE TIMES takes in all public affairs. In the present instance the blame, however, is not wholly on the authorities. In our wretched climate it is nearly impossible to remove the snow, the cause of the evil, as is done abroad, because of its great quantity and the cost of labor. But the evil may be remedied, if not entirely overcome, by the adoption of one of the many patents which have been shown me, and which consist of "screw corks," to be attached to the shoe whenever occasion requires. A stable using this shoe, and keeping a half-barrel of these steel corks on hand, may, at a moment's notice, render its horses "rough-shod," and wholly prevent the falling of the poor animals beneath their burdens. At present owners of horses almost totally disregard the condition of the streets, when suddenly covered with a face of ice, and, as a rule, impose the same loads upon their willing slaves that they do in the mildest of weather, and, in addition thereto, frequently beat them for not doing an impossibility.

The merits of the shoes I allude to are, that the frequent and expensive removals are unnecessary; immediate adaptation of the horse to the new condition of the streets; and, finally, their cheapness, and prevention of the sad spectacles which the humane public are daily compelled to witness, by the falling and death of the noble horse—that best servant of mankind. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH AND THE ENGLISH REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following resolutions, passed a few weeks since, at a meeting of the English Republicans, in the Eclectic Hall, London, have been forwarded to me by Mr. John De Morgan, the Secretary of the English Republican Brotherhood, with the request that I would have them published in the New-York press:

"Seeing that Charles Bradlaugh assumes to speak in the name of the English Republicans, the meeting declares,

First, That Charles Bradlaugh is not recognized as head of the English Republican movement, and he has no authority to speak in its behalf.

Second, That as English Republicans, this meeting entirely repudiates Bradlaugh's lecture in New-York on Ireland, and maintains that England has no right to interfere with Ireland in any way, every nation having a right to any form of government elected by the people, and this meeting maintains that Ireland has a right to win its freedom by any means within its reach."

As Mr. Bradlaugh has been represented as the leader of the English Republican movement, and as the English Republicans repudiate his leadership and his lecture, I request you, as a matter of justice and fair play, to insert this communication.

J. P. MCDONNELL,
No. 3 Whitehall street, New-York, and No. 113 Smith street, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

Jay Gould has probably not been able to assist his organ, the *Tribune*, very much lately, and hence it was obliged to borrow $400,000 of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. We hope the shareholders of that company are satisfied with the security taken by the Directors. In addition to this device, the *Tribune* is resorting to various other expedients for raising the wind—taking advertisements at quarter rates, &c., &c. The following little project seems to be the most ingenious ever yet discovered by a newspaper in difficulties:

LETTER NO. 1.

Not copied, but it was merely an inquiry of the way to get list of grangers, addressed to the editor of the New-York *Daily Tribune*.

Answer.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I can furnish you nearly all the information asked in your note of yesterday, provided a satisfactory agreement is made as to terms and use to be made of the addresses. Yours truly,
H. L. BRIDGMAN,
E. B., JR. For the *Tribune*.

LETTER NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1873.

H. L. Bridgman, Esq., New-York Tribune:

DEAR SIR: I wish the names of the grangers, so as to write to them and offer to sell my paints direct at wholesale prices, so as to avoid the middle men, who charge an advance of about twenty-five per cent. Yours respectfully, E. B., JR.

Answer.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The use you mention for the list of grange addresses is entirely satisfactory. If you will call at any time we will negotiate as to terms.
Yours truly,
E. B., JR. H. L. BRIDGMAN.

LETTER NO. 3.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1873.

H. L. Bridgeman, New-York Tribune Office:

DEAR SIR: What terms do you wish from me before giving me the list of the State granges?
Yours respectfully,
E. B., JR.

Answer.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I will loan you the list of Masters and Secretaries of the granges at $10 per thousand names.
Yours truly,
E. B., JR. H. L. BRIDGMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

APPROACHING CONCERT.

The matinée concert to be given by Mr. Thomas and his admirable orchestra occurs at Steinway Hall on Saturday next. The classical character of most of Mr. Thomas' programme is maintained in the bill for the matinée, but the present selections are unusually numerous, and, consequently, present an *ensemble* of unwonted variety. Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Berlioz, Schumann, and Liszt, are among the composers represented by Saturday's performance.

OPERA IN CINCINNATI.

A Cincinnati dispatch announces that the opening of the season of Italian Opera at Pike's occurred on Tuesday evening. Mme. Nilsson sang in "La Traviata," and was greeted with much enthusiasm by an overflowing audience.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

HEARING BEFORE GOV. DIX IN ALBANY YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The hearing before the Governor in the case of District Attorney Britton, of Kings County, took place to-day. Among those present were Messrs. Backhouse, Colt, and Allen, of the Committee of Fifty, of Brooklyn. Messrs. Morris and Davis appeared for said committee, Messrs. Tracy and Cullen for Mr. Britton, and Messrs. Runkle and Clinton for Mr. Shanks, of the *Tribune*. Mr. Clinton detailed the proceedings of the commitment of Shanks for contempt at the Brooklyn Oyer and Terminer, and stated that as soon as Mr. Britton discovered that Shanks had been removed to New-York on a habeas corpus he falsified the Sheriff's returns, substituted a new commitment, and did other acts showing him to be unfit for his position. Mr. Davis followed in behalf of the Committee of Fifty, of Brooklyn, and charged that although Britton was informed of irregularities being practiced by the Tax Collector, Mr. Badeau, he persistently refused to allow them to be brought before the Grand Jury; and that he connived at election frauds and ballot-box stuffing, and would not bring the offenders to trial. Ex-Judge Morris followed on the same side, and denounced the conduct of Britton, alleging that he dare not prosecute the ballot-box stuffers, because he was elected by only 3,000 majority, when it was admitted that 10,000 illegal votes were polled. Mr. Tracy, counsel for Britton, spoke at considerable length, and gave a denial to all the charges, stating that they were trumped up for the purpose of injuring an honest, faithful officer. The hearing continued over six hours, and at the conclusion the Governor took the papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE WACHUSETT FROM GIBRALTAR AT KEY WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 31.—The Congress, Alaska, and Wachusett left Gibraltar on the 30th of November, and the Wachusett arrived here this evening, having touched at Madeira on the 5th of December, and at St. Thomas on the 25th. All are well aboard the Wachusett. Her officers are: Commander, T. S. Fillebrown; Lieutenant Commander, B. H. McCalla, (who is Executive Officer;) Navigator, Lieut. J. McGowan, Jr.; Lieutenants, F. H. Paine and C. C. Cornwell; Masters, S. C. Paine and E. B. Barry; Surgeon, E. D. Kindleberger; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. S. Dixon; Paymaster, L. A. Frailey; Second Assistant Engineer, E. Gray Allen; Lieutenant of Marines, G. C. Goodloe; Midshipmen, P. Busbee, A. Baker, E. T. Qualtrogh, and H. H. Barroll.

The City or Galveston arrived this morning, but repairs to her machinery will detain her till to-morrow.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE FITCHBURG AND VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The consolidation of the Fitchburg and the Vermont Central Railroad was formally effected to-day, and thus the first step toward the settlement of the Hoosac Tunnel question is taken before the meeting of the Legislature. The Fitchburg Company lease the Vermont and Massachusetts branches for a term of 999 years. By the terms of the lease, the Fitchburg is to pay upon the capital of the Vermont and Massachusetts four per cent. for the first to second year, five per cent. for the third to the fourth, and six per cent. thereafter for the time of the lease. The Fitchburg Company assume all debts and liabilities of the leased road, and take the rolling stock,

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

THE WORK OF THE CORONERS' OFFICE, THE COURTS, AND THE POLICE.

Below we give a summary of the business transacted in the Coroners' office, District Attorney's office, United States Courts, and the Police Department, for the year 1873, in continuation of the statistics relating to the Board of Health and the Fire Department, published exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday.

THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Still-born and from neglect and exposure	16	11	5	11	9	6	14	6	8	9	11	7	113
Suffocation from various causes	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	28
Burns by clothes taking fire	4	7	8	2	2	6	4	..	2	3	3	4	45
Kerosene and other oils	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	7
Buildings being burned	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	6
Scalds	3	6	2	3	2	3	3	5	4	3	6	7	47
Run over—													
Steam cars in City limits	..	1	..	3	6	1	4	4	6	4	4	3	36
Horse cars	4	5	4	2	8	8	2	5	5	4	2	2	52
Carriages, trucks, &c.	..	2	1	4	6	2	2	1	8	6	3	3	38
Falls—													
Down stairs	2	5	2	4	2	4	5	..	2	3	5	11	45
In the street	5	4	3	3	2	3	7	1	1	6	3	9	47
Hatchways, elevators, &c.	3	2	1	2	..	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	25
Out of windows	1	3	2	2	2	3	10	3	3	2	4	3	39
Wagons	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	2	19
From roofs	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	3	..	1	15
Off and from buildings	2	..	1	1	1	2	3	9	7	2	1	2	31
Vessels' holds, &c.	..	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	..	20
Scaffoldings, ladders, &c.	3	1	2	4	5	1	..	3	2	2	1	2	26
Embankments, areas, &c.	2	3	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	1	..	21
Accidents, all kinds, too various to enumerate	5	3	7	6	9	4	13	15	8	16	13	11	110
Violent deaths by accident—													
Pistol and gun-shot wounds	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	6
Poison, accidental	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	9
Drowning—													
E.R., known	..	1	..	..	..	5	12	6	7	9	6	1	47
Unknown	3	..	1	..	4	..	5	2	3	2	..	..	20
N.R., known	1	2	3	1	7	8	9	8	5	5	1	1	51
Unknown	..	..	2	3	8	4	2	2	..	2	1	..	24
Harlem R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Blasting	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	9
Kicked by horses	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	2	11
Effects of heat	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Explosions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	8
Collisions, &c.	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	9
Machinery	..	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	19

SUICIDES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Shooting	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	4	4	2	3	1	29
Hanging	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	18
Cutting throat	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	17
Drowning	..	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	21
Poison	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
From window	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	6	6	12	11	6	4	11	13	10	6	6	106
Males	7	3	5	10	7	5	3	10	9	7	5	5	86
Females	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	20
Jud. hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOMICIDES—1873.

John J. Dorrington, twenty-four years old, born in New-York; died at Bellevue Jan. 6, 1873, from injuries received during a drunken quarrel at the hands of James Lawlor, at the Mohawk House, corner of Spring and Washington streets, Dec. 16, 1872.

Thomas Doyle, thirty-four years, Nova Scotia; died at Centre Street Hospital, Jan. 8, through a fracture of the skull by a blow with a hammer at the hands of Wm. Wilson, at No. 8 Mulberry street, Jan. 2, 1873.

Maria Sheffiin, thirty years, Ireland; died at No. 414 East Eleventh street, Jan. 14, 1873, hemorrhage from violence received at the hands of her husband, George Sheffiin.

Mary Murray, twenty-eight years, New-York; pyemia by fracture of skull, the result of a blow with an iron stove-cover, at the hands of James Williams, at No. 59 Thompson street, Dec. 29, 1872; died at Bellevue Jan. 15, 1873.

Charles Christens, twenty-seven years, Denmark; pistol-shot wound, fired by an unknown man in the concert-saloon of deceased, in the basement of No. 11 Bowery, on the morning of Jan. 13, 1873.

Charles H. Pfeiffer, thirty-eight years, Germany; pistol-shot wound of head, received at the hands of Michael Nixon, in Chatham square, opposite No. 4, on the evening of Jan. 21, 1873.

FEBRUARY.

Catharine Morgan, forty-five years, Ireland; concussion and compression of the brain by violence received at the hands of her husband, Josiah Morgan, on the 31st of January, 1873, in a shanty occupied by them, corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth street.

Barbara Schaeffer, thirty-eight years, Germany; incised wound of the throat, inflicted by her husband at No. 10 Bleecker street, Feb. 4, 1873.

Wm. Schaeffer, husband of deceased, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

John D. M. Schaeffer, twelve years, New-York; pistol-shot wound of head, received at the hands of William W. Barker Feb. 7, 1863, at No. 522 Sixth avenue. The Coroner's jury recommend action by the Chief Authorities for more stringent ordinances regulating the sale of fire-arms to children and other irresponsible parties.

Frank Neid, eleven years, Germany; meningitis, through being struck on the head with a stone or foreign body Jan. 21, 1873, in the vicinity of Tompkins square, by some person unknown. The jury recommend that the Police arrest all persons found throwing missiles or stones in the streets or squares of the City.

MARCH.

Bridget McSwiggan, thirty-two years, Ireland; erysipelas from a wound on the head, which wound was received in some manner to the jury unknown at No. 48 Scammell street Feb. 24, 1873, in the hallway of which premises she was found; died March 17, 1873.

Mary Fagan, forty-five years, Ireland; fracture of ribs and hemorrhage, by injuries received at the hands of Matthew Morrison, at No. 515 West Thirty-eighth street, on Sunday night, March 16, 1873, and the Coroner's jury believe that Jane Morrison was an accessory thereto.

Julia Hickey, thirty-three years, Ireland; injuries received by falling from second-story rear window of house No. 427 West Forty-second street, on the 8th of January, 1873; died at Bellevue Hospital March 19, 1873. The Coroner's jury, from the testimony, find that said fall was occasioned by a violent push during a quarrel with her husband, Daniel Hickey.

APRIL.

Edward Doran, forty years, Ireland; blows received at the hands of Richard Smith, at No. 549 Greenwich street, April 2, 1873.

Jacob Young, twenty-nine years, Germany; stab-wound in the abdomen, inflicted on the 17th of March, 1873, by some person to the jury unknown. We find Michael Buckley an accessory to the stabbing of said Young, and that James McDonald was a spectator to the altercation during which said Young was stabbed, and by his speech encouraged the culmination of the same.

Maria McDermott, forty years, Ireland; shock by fracture of the skull, caused by being struck with a hammer in the hands of her husband, John McDermott, April 13, 1873, at No. 426 West Fifty-second street.

MAY.

Frederick Hassig, thirty-six years, Germany; peritonitis by stab-wounds, inflicted with a knife in the hands of Peter Ritter, at No. 343 Third street, April 26, 1873.

Bernard Nihl, twenty-three years, Germany; inflammation of the brain by being thrown on the pavement by Joseph Martin, May 4, 1873, opposite No. 238 Rivington street.

Mary Jane Sullivan, twenty-nine years, New-York; compression of the brain from injuries received at the hands of James Jackson at No. 57½ Thompson street, May 17, 1873. Jackson attempted suicide, through fear, by cutting his throat. Inquest delayed until June 28 to await recovery of prisoner.

JUNE.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth, forty-three years, Albany, N. Y.; shock and internal hemorrhage, the result of a pistol-shot wound of the chest, said pistol having been discharged at the hands of Frank H. Walworth, at the Stuttevant House, Broadway, New-York, Tuesday morning, June 3, 1873.

Joseph Gales alias "Socks," thirty years, Sweden; pistol-shot wound of the heart. From the testimony the jury believe that said pistol was discharged at the hands of either Officer Musgrove or Kelly, of the Fourth Precinct, while in discharge of their duty at Pier No. 27 East River, on the morning of May 25. The jury further consider the action of the officers in shooting deceased deserving of especial commendation.

Samuel Jansen, twenty-nine years, United States; died at Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from gun-shot wound inflicted while at No. 61 Bayard street, by some person or persons to the jury unknown. The Coroner and jury recommend that one John Hogan be apprehended.

Francis X. Halberstroh, thirty-six years, Germany; compression of the brain, the result of a blow received at the hands of William Larkin, June 23, 1873, corner of First avenue and Sixteenth street. We exonerate Farrel Reilley and Thomas Sheridan from any participation in the assault.

James Downey, thirty years, Ireland; injuries received during a fight in Cherry street, near James slip, on the afternoon of Sunday, June 8, 1873. From the testimony, it is our opinion that Michael Cronin, in striking deceased with a piece of brick during said fight, acted purely in self-defense.

Ellen Gillen, eighteen years, New-York; stab wounds at hands of Francis Gillen, Sunday evening, June 15, 1873, in Broome street, between Crosby and Elm streets.

John Duffy, twenty-three years, England; stab wounds at hands of Edward Kirtland, June 15, 1873, at the corner of Houston and Goerck streets.

JULY.

Mary McCabe, forty-one years, Ireland; compression of the brain by injuries received at the hands of her husband, John McCabe, and her son, John McCabe, Jr., on the night of July 4, 1873, in premises No. 317 East Twenty-fifth street.

Michael Kirwin, thirty years, Ireland; stab wounds, hands of John McManus, at No. 331 East Thirty-second street, on the night of June 17, 1873.

Peter Wilson, forty-five years, New-York; laceration of the brain, the result of a blow at the hands of Patrick Cassels, on the night of July 14, 1873, in Sheriff street, near Delancey street; and we further believe that in striking deceased, Cassels had no intention of taking his life.

John Gardner, twenty-seven years, Germany; fracture of the skull, by being struck on the head with a brick by some person unknown, in Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue, on or about July 10, 1873.

Michael Lemney, forty-four years, Ireland; stab wounds, hands of Peter McKenna, at No. 64 Clarkson street, July 19, 1873.

Caroline Scheule, forty-six years, Germany; hemorrhage from a wound inflicted by a sharp instrument in the hands of her husband, Casper Scheule, at No. 30 Rivington street, July 26, 1873.

AUGUST.

James Hadwin, thirty-five years, Nova Scotia, violence at the hands of Jerry Fuller and Charles Cobern, at the corner of Spring and Greene, Aug. 4, 1873.

John McLaughlin, twenty-four years, New-York; compression of the brain, the result of a fall, which fall was caused by a blow at the hands of John Lyons, at No. 33 Washington street, Aug. 18, 1873. Two of the Coroner's jury added to the verdict that it was their belief that Lyons had no intention of taking life when he struck deceased.

James W. Broderick, nineteen years, New-York; stab-wounds at the hands of his father, Michael C. Broderick, Aug. 22, 1873, at their residence, No. 81 Carmine street. The Coroner's jury added to their verdict: "And in our opinion we believe that said act was committed in self-defense, said Michael C. Broderick believing his life was in danger."

SEPTEMBER.

William Hurley, thirty years, Ireland; stab-wounds, inflicted, to the best of our knowledge and belief, by Robert Hill, at No. 9 Rector street, Sept. 6, 1873.

Ann McCabe, forty-two years, Ireland; compression of the brain, the result of violence received in some manner to the jury unknown, at her apartments, in house No. 341 East Thirty-third street, Sept. 10, 1873.

Patrick McDonough, forty-five years, Ireland; compression of the brain, caused by being shoved off a truck (and striking his head upon the curb-stone) by William Smith, in Canal street, near Thompson street, Sept. 12, 1873. We consider that Smith acted in self-defense, and without any intention of injuring McDonough, but censure him for backing his truck into McDonough's horse.

OCTOBER.

Eliza May, twenty-one years, Washington, D. C.; burns received by the explosion of a lamp of kerosene-oil, thrown at her in her room in house, Grand, near Sullivan street, by one of two men unknown, on the night of Oct. 31, 1873.

Richard Fitzgerald, forty years, Ireland; pistol-shot wound, hand of one or more of a lawless gang of boys, consisting of Henry Ducat, John Shea, Joseph Lavelle, and John Mullen; said shooting having taken place on the afternoon of the 15th of October, 1873, in Worth street, near Centre street.

Charles Schwab, forty years, Germany; compression of the brain by fracture of the skull, inflicted with a piece of wood in the hands of Phillip Becker, in Fifth street, Oct. 18, 1873. The Coroner's Jury believe that Becker acted in self-defense.

Martin Getteus, forty-five years, Ireland; pistol shot wound, hands of Thomas Clark, Oct. 21, 1873, at No. 186 Cherry street, through a reckless handling of the pistol, and not intentional.

John O'Loughlin, forty years, Ireland; injuries received by the h nds of a party or parties to the jury unknown, in the cellar of the unfinished building No. 48 Monroe street, on the night of Oct. 22, 1873. The Coroner's jury believe that James Cody and James Murray are implicated in the cause of death of John O'Loughlin.

Bridget Thompson, thirty years, Ireland; internal hemorrhage and fracture of the ribs, the result of injuries received in some manner to the jury unknown, on the 22d of October, 1873.

William Scanlon, twenty-one years, Ireland; hemorrhage from stab wounds of the chest, inflicted with a knife in the hands of James McMahon, at No. 129 West Twenty-seventh street, Oct. 27, 1873.

Alexis Angellot, twenty-nine years, France; compound fracture of the skull, caused by a stone thrown by some person unknown to us, in Thompson street, Oct. 1, 1873, but from evidence presented we think that Thomas Corrigan was connected with the same, and should be held.

Michael Calby, thirty-four, Ireland; stab wounds, hands of James Cahill, on the night of Oct. 28, 1873, in front of house No. 64 Cherry street.

NOVEMBER.

John Ottyno, 32 years, Italy; peritonitis by stab wounds in the abdomen by sharp instrument, received at the hands of Salleo Bartolomeo in Madison Avenue near 88th st., Nov. 2, 1873.

Ann Mulholland, 33 years, Ireland; violence personally inflicted at the hands of her husband, Thomas Mulholland, Nov. 9, 1873, at No. 949 First Avenue.

Michael Harold, 34 years, France; stab wounds by hands of Peter Stephani alias "Rodie," on the night of Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1873, at No. 496 Broome st., and that the said Stephani was willfully aided and abetted by Sargent Paoli, and the Coroner's jury would take this opportunity to commend the action of Police Officer Charles Watson, as worthy of notice by the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, and the community at large.

Ann Smith, fifty-eight years, Ireland; compression of the brain the result of violence, which violence we believe, from the testimony, was inflicted at the hands of Patrick Clark, Jr., at No. 228 Rivington street. Nov 25, 1873.

DECEMBER.

Edward L. Burns, Patrolman Eighth Precinct, thirty-four years, Pennsylvania; fracture of skull by being struck by some blunt instrument in the hands of some person unknown; and further, that Isaac Hatch and William Johnson are accessories to the same.

Nicholas Ryan, thirty years, Ireland; found dead in house No. 304 Broome street, with his throat cut, on the morning of Dec. 22, 1873. Inquest pending.

Mary Ryan, twenty-eight years, Ireland; found in the same manner as above; sister of Nicholas Ryan. Inquest pending.

James Mullaney, twenty-four years, United States; pistol-shot wound of the foot at the hands of John Sullivan, at No. 338 Pearl street, on the night of Nov. 22, 1873, and from the testimony we believe that the said shooting was accidental.

Patrick Donnelly, fourteen years, two months, New-York; violence received at the hands of his aunt, Rose Reilley, during a quarrel between the said parties, at No. 217 West Twenty-eighth street, Dec. 27, 1873.

RECAPITULATION.

	1873.
Infants found dead in the streets, alleys, rivers, &c., &c.	113
Deaths by suffocation, principally infants overlaid in bed	29
Deaths by accident	685
Accidental shooting and poisoning	15
Effects of heat	3
Drowning	151
Suicide	101
Homicide	56
Abortion	3
Judicial hanging	2
Total	1,165

SUICIDES.

Nationalities.—Germany, 40; United States, 24; Ireland, 17; England, 12; France, 2; Switzerland, 2; Russia, 2; Italy, 1; Poland, 1. Total, 101.

Ages run as follows: Under twenty, 0; under thirty, 26; under forty, 35; under fifty, 24; under sixty, 7; under seventy, 2; over eighty, 1. Total, 101.

The poisons were 54, as follows: Paris green, 23; narcotics, 7; arsenic, 1; prussic acid, 1; strychnine, 1; oxalic acid, 1. Males, 13; females, 21.

ARRESTS AND POLICE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of arrests made by the Police, and the lodgers accommodated at the station-houses, up to Dec. 1:

	Arrests.	Lodgers.
January	5,989	18,361
February	5,802	18,594
March	7,157	20,305
April	7,519	12,981
May	8,139	11,992
June	8,457	8,801
July	8,292	8,784
August	8,318	8,390
September	7,937	9,905
October	7,697	11,893
November	7,086	23,574
Total	82,172	154,110

LICENSES ISSUED DURING 1873.

Marshal Hart, of the Mayor's office, reports that 92,487 licenses were issued during the past year, and that the amount received for the same was $62,515 50. In 1872 the number of licenses issued was 18,599, and the receipts $54,473 85.

RECORD OF THE SURROGATE FOR 1873.

During the year 1873, 850 wills were admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings; 1,700 letters of administration were granted, and 800 guardians appointed. This is exclusive of cases now pending, or which have been rejected.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S RECORD FOR 1873

The following statement of convictions and acquittals in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, for the City and County of New-York during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, speaks volumes for the amount of business performed by District Attorney Phelps and his able assistants during their first year of office, and contrast significantly with the transactions of the office under Tammany rule:

	1870. Convicted.	1870. Acquitted.	1871. Convicted.	1871. Acquitted.	1872. Convicted.	1872. Acquitted.	1873. Convicted.	1873. Acquitted.
Arson	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Assault, with and without weapons	82	94	84	45	108	23	221	52
Assault with intent to steal	3	..	1	1	..	1	5	1
Bigamy	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Burglary	110	41	90	35	59	39	90	35
Burglary—Attempt	105	..	81	..	113	..	135	1
False pretenses	12	3	6	2	11	1	14	2
False pretenses—Attempt	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Forgery—Third degree	7	4	21	1	8	4	27	4
Forgery—Fourth degree	11	..	9	..	14	..	3	..
Grand larceny	184	115	236	130	144	67	215	123
Grand larceny—Attempt	147	..	153	..	222	..	255	1
Petit larceny from the person	39	4	49	11	45	10	52	8
Petit larceny from the person—Attempt	7	..	3	..	15	4	49	..
Petit larceny	72	5	125	3	105	2	237	9
Petit larceny—Attempt	3	..	3	..	5	..	4	..
Kidnapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Murder—First degree	5	3	2	3	1	7	3	1
Murder—Second degree	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Manslaughter—First degree	..	2	1	3	1	11	6	2
Manslaughter—Second degree	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Manslaughter—Third degree	6	..	8	..	10	..	9	..
Manslaughter—Fourth degree	3	..	2	..	3	..	11	..
Rape	2	6	4	5	7	8	3	2
Rape—Attempt	4	..	1	..	6	..	6	..
Perjury	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Receiving stolen goods	2	8	7	14	..	7	14	8
Robbery	35	21	17	22	22	23	26	22
Robbery—Attempt	6	..	12	..	1	..	7	..
Sodomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sundry misdemeanors	13	5	19	41	9	20	35	9
Total	862	242	853	318	916	243	1447	281

Total number of persons sentenced	1,374
Not yet sentenced	7
Fines and sentences suspended	53

Statement of the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Sessions during the year 1873, showing the place and term of confinement:

	State Prison.	Penitentiary.	House of Refuge.	City Prison.
Life	9	..	..	..
Ten years and over	47	1	..	..
Five to ten years	117	2	..	..
Two and a half to five years	418	41	..	..
One to two and a half years	187	153	..	..
Less than one year	..	338	55	21
Total	779	535	55	21

The following table shows the disposition made of the different prisoners convicted during the same years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
State Prison	487	516	573	779
Penitentiary	159	184	284	535
House of Refuge	27	33	21	55
City Prison	4	6	..	21
Fines and suspended sentences	186	214	138	57
Total	862	953	916	1,447

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS IN 1873.

The following were the cases disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions during the year 1873:

	Convicted.	Sentenced.	Discharged.
Petit larceny	2,139	284	327
Assault and battery	392	333	1,005
Disorderly house	10	7	4
Pickpocket	92	16	9
Malicious mischief	29	13	29
Violating Health laws	144	24	21
Violating Corporation ordinances	15	4	10
Embezzlement	11	4	..
Cruelty to animals	107	12	7
Carrying burglars' tools	3	3	5
Adulterating milk	14	..	..
Indecent exposures	14	1	..
Indecent assault	10	4	..
Gaming	6	3	3
Other misdemeanors	32	9	16
Total	3,003	737	1,496
Number of cases in Special Sessions			5,936
Sent to General Sessions			60
Appeals in abandonment cases			14
Grand total			5,910

The cases were disposed of as follows:

Sent to Penitentiary	1,923
Sent to City Prison	479
Sent to House of Refuge	135
Sent to Catholic Protectory	126
Sent to Juvenile Asylum	34
Sent to Hart's Island Industrial School	53
Fined	505

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

During the year 1873 there have been commenced in the Common Law branch of the United States Circuit Court 47 suits, exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue act and against the Collector of the Port for alleged illegal exaction of duties. In the Equity branch, 251 suits were commenced, of which 48 were heard on motions for injunctions, 40 granted, and 6 denied. In Admiralty, on appeal from the District Court, 24 cases were brought, 32 were heard and decided, and 21 appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In Bankruptcy, 15 reviews were brought from the District Court, and 9 heard and disposed of. In the criminal branch 80 indictments were found, of which 137 were tried and disposed of during the year. In the offices of United States Commissioners White, Stillwell, and Shields, 148 warrants were issued for various offenses, viz.: Embezzling letters, criminal and unusual punishment on the high seas, passing counterfeit money, violation of the Shipping act, pension frauds, smuggling, conspiracy to defraud the United States, fraudulent bankruptcy, &c., a number of which were sent to the Grand Jury and disposed of on trial.

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, of which Hon. Sam'l Blatchford is Judge, during the year 1873, 304 admiralty, revenue, and internal revenue suits have been commenced, of which 149 have been finally disposed of. On the common law and equity side 256 suits were instituted, 63 of which were finally disposed of. In the bankruptcy branch of this court during the year 105 voluntary, 636 involuntary, and 3 voluntary and involuntary petitions have been filed, making a total since the filing of the first petition, June 1, 1867, of 4,540. During the year 89 discharges and 245 adjudications were granted. Messrs. Betts and Osborne, United States Commissioners, have issued during the past year 97 warrants, embracing a variety of crimes and misdemeanors in violation of United States laws.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the article which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, it was inadvertently stated that the total mortality from premature and preternatural births was confined exclusively to children of "natives." This is not the case; it is believed that the foreign element contributes a larger percentage to this class than the natives. As regards the deaths from whooping cough, it is right to remark that this disease being essentially fatal only to very young children, most of whom are "native born," the per centage of deaths is apparently against the latter class, as very few young children arrive in this country. This observation in fact applies to other diseases to which children are subject. Children of foreign parents, born in this City, are classed as "natives," and there is a larger mortality among this class than among the children of Americans.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The changes in the Police Department, consequent on the appointment of the new board last May, have already been noted in these columns. The statistics relating to the work of the department, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: The arrests during the year ended yesterday have been 95,760, averaging nearly 8,000 a month. The majority of these were for disorderly conduct in the street, drunkenness, and other minor crimes. The arrests for homicide, burglary, highway robbery, receiving stolen goods, &c., were 852. There were 1,869 complaints received against members of the Police force, the majority of which were dismissed, and most of the charges were of a trivial nature. Under the direction of the Street-cleaning Bureau, 18,765 miles of streets were swept, and the garbage, &c., carried away. The number of loads of garbage, ashes, &c., so disposed of has exceeded 1,000,000. The number of cattle, sheep, hogs, calves, and lambs condemned during the year as unfit for human food, by the Inspectors, was over 400, while the quantity of unsound meat, poultry, and game so condemned amounted to 98,769 pounds, beef and poultry forming the largest item. All these articles were delivered to the wagons of the offal contractor to be removed to the offal dock, at foot of West Thirty-eighth street, to be taken from the City. The number of pounds of unsound fish seized and condemned was over larger than that of beef and poultry combined, amounting to 149,876 pounds, which was also removed to the offal dock. The number of dead animals received at the offal docks was over 19,000, principally horses, dogs, and cats. The number of loads of night-soil removed was about 30,000. The value of property delivered from the Property Clerk's Office during the year was nearly $250,000, besides considerably over $1,000,000 delivered by the several precincts, detective, and court squads. The number of lost children claimed at station-houses was 4,670, and there were 2,800 sent to the Central Office. The unclaimed but dings found open and rescued 6,767. There were 330 defective boilers examined and repaired, and a considerable number of certificates was granted to applicants to take charge of stationary boilers. The time lost by sick men in the force aggregated over 16,000 days, of which about two-thirds were paid for. Much difficulty has been experienced in getting police statistics, and in some cases the figures given here are only approximate, but they are as close to the correct figures as it is possible to ascertain.

QUEENS COUNTY STATISTICS FOR 1873.

The following statement shows the amount of criminal and civil business transacted in the Queens County Court and Court of Sessions, the Over and Terminer, and the Special Sessions held in the several towns for the year 1873:

Number of persons indicted, 93; convicted on trial, 17; acquitted on trial, 10; convicted on confession, 22; admitted to bail, 20; fined, 8; amount of fines imposed, $411; sentenced to State Prison, 24; average amount of sentence imposed, 4 years; sentenced to the County Jail, 6; discharged by order of the court, 9; *nolle prosequis* entered, 5; recognizances forfeited, 3. Whole number of convictions in the Court of Sessions, 32. Whole number of convictions in the Court of Special Sessions, 254, as follows: Jamaica, 30; Long Island City, 39; Hempstead, 13; Newtown, 27; North Hempstead, 14; Oyster Bay, 40; Flushing, 91. Trials in the Supreme Court, 20; judgments of foreclosure and sale, 89; judgments of divorce, 2; judgments in failure to answer, 109; proceedings to sell infants' real estate, 13; proceedings to take land for railroad corporations, 10.

Trials in County Court, 43; judgments of foreclosure and sale, 15; judgments in failure to answer, 50; proceedings to sell infants' real estate, 16; cases argued before County Judge at Chambers, 60; appeals from Justices' Courts, 30.

The following business was transacted in the Queens County Surrogate's Court, during the past year:

Wills admitted to probate, 127; letters of administration issued, 103; general guardians appointed, 40; special guardians appointed in will and account, 8 cases, 91; letters of administration granted with will annexed, 3.

THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A REPLY TO THE LATEST ATTACK ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The theatrical world is considerably agitated over the pulled proboscis of the *Herald* critic, though the impression is current in the profession generally that Mr. Charles Thorne, who is very athletic, and is built like a Thesens, disdained to take advantage of his superior strength and courage, and only pulled the nose of his defamer in a Pickwickian and metaphorical sense. A reporter of THE TIMES, dropping in at a well-known theatrical house of call, had the pleasure of meeting several comedians, well-known favorites of the New-York public, members of different theatres, and they unanimously deprecated the attempt of a journalist to create an ill-feeling between the old-established theatres and their young and prosperous rival in Union square. It was the universal opinion that such a method of warfare was one that could not be used by honorable men. Afterward, Mr. Palmer, the manager, joined the circle and made the following statement:

"If you carefully sift the abuse of the New-York *Herald*, its dirt-flinging, its opprobrious names, such as 'Buchu show-men,' 'mountebanks,' 'swell mob Crummlesses,' &c., you will find one single charge brought against us. It is, that I wrote an impertinent letter to that paper, threatening to withdraw our advertising and printing patronage unless they gave us favorable criticisms. Now, my answer to that charge is irrefutable, for it consists of the letter itself, and the world can judge how little it merits that term, or if it contains any attempt to 'dictate' to the critical columns of the *Herald* what should be its course. Here is a copy of the letter in question:

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. ——: At our recent interview in my office upon the subject of the general unfriendliness and unfairness of the criticisms of the person who at present controls the dramatic column of the *Herald* toward this theatre, you requested me to call your attention to any further manifestation of this feeling on his part towards us.

We produced last night a new piece, written and arranged expressly for us by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The play and the acting received from an enormous audience the most flattering marks of approval.

With the exception of your critic, who adjourned after the third act to a neighboring bar, where he spent the balance of the evening, the entire audience remained interested and charmed until the last word of the comedy was spoken, and then insisted on calling before the curtain the principal actors and the author.

The critics of all the other journals notice the play this morning in the most flattering terms, one of them—Mr. ——, of the *World*—going so far as to say "that it is one of the best comedies produced in New-York in many years." In the *Herald* alone is it abused. I use the word abused advisedly.

No one who saw the play and the manner in which it was acted can call the screed of your critic anything but abuse.

As you know, this is the culmination of a long series of abusive articles in the *Herald* on the performances at this theatre since our season opened. Commencing with the treatment of the Wolfe Family, whom he publicly declared, in advance of their opening, he would write down, your critic has followed us up to this moment with a coarse and bitter malignity which I can only account for on the hypothesis that there was truth in the boast made to a mutual friend by an employe of a rival manager, "that they owned Mr. Seilhamer, and he dared not do anything except what he was told to do by them."

We have endured this abuse as long as we can. If the columns of the New-York *Herald* are always to be used against us, no matter what the merits of our performances are, we do not see why we should continue to be business patrons of the paper, contributing our money to the support of those who are unfairly trying to ruin our business. We have accordingly ordered our advertisements to be cut down to the lowest possible limits, and shall withdraw our patronage entirely from your job office.

In doing this, I beg to acknowledge the great courtesy and kindness with which you and all others connected with the business department of the *Herald* have always treated us, and the great promptitude with which you have always served us.

I remain, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
(Signed.) A. M. PALMER, Manager.

The above letter is nothing but a just and somewhat indignant protest against the personal conduct of an attaché of the *Herald*, whose action from the date of the opening of this theatre this season had been animated, as I believe, by venality and corruption in the interest of another theatre.

The editorial alluded to goes on to say that upon the receipt of this letter the *Herald* 'immediately' ordered the discontinuance of our advertisements. The letter is dated the 7th inst., and was delivered on the evening of that day. The *Herald continued to insert our advertisements* (reduced) *for more than

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 31, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of Uriah H. Tompkins, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold a three-story and basement French-roof brown-stone-front house, 22 by 48, with plot of land 50 by 100.5, situate on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 325 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $7,000 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $19,945, making the total price realized $26,945. The purchaser was John Weber, plaintiff in the legal action. A similar sale, in charge of the same auctioneer, of property on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Tenth street, was adjourned to Wednesday of next week, Jan. 7. R. V. Harnett also adjourned the legal sale of property on West Forty-sixth street west of Eleventh avenue, to the same date. The re-sale in charge of James M. Miller of the house and lot No. 19 West Thirty-ninth street, did not take place, the case having been arranged. To-day being New Year's, the Exchange will be closed.

EXCHANGE SALE WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

A 3-story and basement French-roof brown-stone front house and plot, East 58th st., n. s., 325.5 ft. e. of Lexington av., plot 50x100.5; house 22x48.....$26,945

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Boulevard, n. e. corner 69th st., 51.4x63.7.....$2,300
Peck slip, s. s., No. 12, 14x60.....13,000
Water st., No. 254, n. s., 18x80.....13,000
99th st., n. s., 225.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.8x98.9.....200
2d av., w. s., 320 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x106.5.....15,000
54th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x131.7.....100
same property.....300
97th st., s. s., 223 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2.....43,000
95th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 21.10½x——x 11.8.....6,000
127th st., s. s., 367 ft. w. of 3d av., 18x100.5.....14,750
126th st., n. s., 535 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x99.11.....8,000
2d av., n. w. corner 74th st., 22x77; 2d av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x77; 2d av., w. s., 42 ft. n. of 74th st., 40x77; 2d av., w. s., 62 ft. n. of 74th st., 20x77.....86,000
3d av., s. e. corner 85th st., 25.8x83.10.....18,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 448 and 450, one floor and basement, 3 years, per year.....$20,000
Canton place, n. s., 380.7 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.11, 21 years, per year.....600
Peck slip, No. 10, 5 5-12 years, per year.....1,500
West 10th st., Nos. 229, 231, 233; Charles st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 15x72, 11½ years, per year.....3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR FOUNDries, Manufactories, Chemical Works, &c.—Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large foundries or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. S. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR BUILT BROWN-STONE house, 25x65, and thirty feet extension, No. 18 West 53d st; price very reasonable; also, Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st.; Nos. 22 and 26 West 52d st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry.
JOHN BERRY, No. 73 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENements for unpaid taxes of 1868 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and all respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New County Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New County Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, to the highest bidder, who shall offer to take for the same the consideration of allowing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid, to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements shall be sold for said purpose.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are to be paid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY,
Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, standing, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873.
LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee,
MARSH & HARDY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 43, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, 80 BROAD ST.;
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 9, 11, 12, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Nos. 2 and 4 PINE ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., ONE DOOR from BROADWAY, and running through to READE ST. Possession Feb. 1, 1874. Also, STORES Nos. 588 and 592 BROADWAY, in METROPOLITAN HOTEL building. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will occupy the store adjoining the principal entrance to their building, CORNER BROADWAY AND 14TH ST., and now offer to rent the CORNER STORE, with the BASEMENT, and the whole or upper part of the FIRST FLOOR; also, the STORE on the south end of the building, on Broadway, with the basement.
Also, OFFICES or FLOORS on the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth stories, and STUDIOS on the seventh and eighth stories.
Steam passenger and freight ELEVATORS. Building heated throughout by steam.
For plans and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARble store, No. 736 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x150; possession 1st February next. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS,
No. 7 Warren st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 23,047, 29,997, AND 230,517, issued by the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please leave the same at the bank, No. 20 Union place.

LOST—A LARGE, WHITE WATCH DOG, ANSWERS to the name of "Truthful." Whoever returns him to owner, G. W. ROBINSON, No. 70 West 53d st., will receive $10 reward. No questions asked.

MARBLE MANTELS.

SCHWARTZ'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Stone Mantels, Richly Carved Designs at the lowest prices. 210 and 212 West 42d st., between 8th and 9th ave.

FINANCIAL.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT.
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

GOLD 7 PER CENTS.
ALSO,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis
CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS.,
GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL & INTEREST,
BY THE
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.
For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 3,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall St.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

MEEKER, WORDEN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 48 Wall st.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Foreign Exchange. Allow interest on deposits; make collections.

INVEST RAILROAD STOCK
In a good paying lead mine, with five hundred acres deeded land, fifteen hundred acres leased land, with two furnaces in operation, turning out five tons of pig-lead per day.
Also other good mineral, improved and unimproved farm lands and city property in Jasper County, Missouri. Improved and unimproved farm lands in North Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas. Titles perfect. For sale for cash or railroad stock.
Will exchange farm land for improved country or city property. Also, desirable lots in Joplin, Mo. Special inducements to colonies. Inquire of C. E. SPENCER, No. 162 Broadway, New-York, with Sayer & Halsted, for a few days, or address NATIONAL LAND EXCHANGE, Carthage, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2,
Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on improved farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 736, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1890.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. THE MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, which sum to be applied in cash on account of said acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid, without interest. The company reserve the right to reject all proposals offered.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation of purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874.

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 40TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 40th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this bank, held this day, Mr. John J. Donaldson tendered his resignation as President. His resignation was accepted and Mr. Wm. Dowd, the Vice President, was elected to fill the vacant office.
Mr. Henry A. Kent was elected Vice President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874.
Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order
GEO. W. TOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAERO, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new bonding bonds at par.
JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
No. 5 Nassau st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. CHASE, THOMAS B. ATKINS, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall St., New-York.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.
BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

New-York Dock Bonds.

Sevens (7) Due 1904.
BALANCE OF LOAN
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BUFFALO CITY'S
WATER LOAN.
Interest and principal payable at the Gallatin National Bank.
Principal due 1893. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.—TEMPORARY loan offered by our firm having been taken with a rapidity most complimentary to the credit of all Indiana securities, we have now the pleasure of offering, subject to sale, all or any part of a 2-10 twenty-year Funding Loan of $300,000 OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS. The principal is payable in the City of New-York on July 1, 1893; the interest is payable half-yearly also in New-York. Denomination, $1,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Taxable valuation	$60,873,913	
Property, chiefly real, owned by the city	1,002,426	
Loan bonds	$700,000	
Purchase-money bonds	33,500	
Railroad aid bonds	155,000	$888,500
Population, which is rapidly increasing,	65,000	

The entire debt of (Marion) the capital county is but $400,000. We furnish, on application, properly authenticated copies of all papers connected with every loan we offer; also, our pamphlet containing an abstract of the laws of Indiana relating to all bonds which her counties, cities and towns may issue, free of charge. We have on hand a few choice ten per cent. bonds of counties and towns of Indiana, (which, under the present financial pressure, we could sell at a discount.
SMITH & HANNAMAN,
Brokers in all kinds of Indiana Securities.
Correspondents: New-York National Exchange Bank, New-York, and National Exchange Bank, Boston.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A FIVE PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND on and after the 20th of January proximo.
Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 21. The following interest also is payable at this office on and after Jan. 2:
Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX STOCK.
Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX BONDS OF 1900.
Four per cent. on VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.
Three and a half per cent. on LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG BONDS OF 1875.
By order of the Board.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.
The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, of Michigan, will pay coupons falling due 1st January at the Mechanics' National Bank on the 2d January.
The Bay City and East Saginaw Railroad Company Coupons, due 1st January, will be paid at the Newark City National Bank, Newark, N. J., on the 2d January.
H. C. FOTTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Coddington & Co.'s, 40 Exchange st., Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.
F. E. TOWERIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE JAN. 1, 1874, COUPONS OF THE NEW-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, by Messrs. J. B. Alexander & Co., bankers, No. 70 William st.
For the purpose of examination and verification, the coupons must be left with Messrs. Alexander & Co., two days before payment.
H. S. MCCOMB, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th of January, inclusive.
S. NOYES, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES, NOS. 28 AND 30 COURT ST., BROOKLYN,
No. 107 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable to the stockholders, Jan. 2, 1874.
WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, OF THE first and second mortgage bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company; first mortgage bonds California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, and first mortgage bonds Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.
E. H. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YBREANCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

No. 41 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THREE MORTGAGE BONDS of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE COUPONS ON MORTGAGE BONDS of the Jacksonville, North-western and Southeastern Railway Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
C. S. HOOK, Treasurer.
JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 23, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds due on Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC Jan. 1, will be paid by the National Park Bank, New-York.
JOHN M. OLIDDEN, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON LOANS OF THE STATE OF Iowa due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid by the agents of the State.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS are payable at our office on and after Jan. 2, 1874:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway dividend on special stock.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis First Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and St. Lou's Railroad Bonds.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, gold.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Bonds, on 20th.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10s Bonds.
Indianapolis City, Ind.
Allegheny City, Penn., $20 coupons only.
Terre Haute City, Ind.
Richmond City, Ind.
New-Orleans City, La.
Wheeling City, West Virginia, $15 coupons only.
Jackson County, Ohio.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 and 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Dawson County, Nebraska.
Saline County, Kansas.
Riawrese County, Kansas, $50 coupons only.
Village of Harmiar, Ohio.
Neosho Falls Township, Kansas.
Indianapolis Car Company, Ind.
Indianapolis Water-works, Indiana, gold.
Also, on 6th January, regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
E. R. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 20th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HO

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course at all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
China, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Samaria, Wednesday, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
Russia, Wednesday, Jan. 21	Marathon, Saturday, Jan. 24
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus † cannot carry passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. To Paris, $145 gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agents.

UNION LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 48 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, At No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 48 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CRAGIN, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st January, 1874, the General Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company.—No. 19 Broadway, New-York, December, 1873. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.

J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 6, 8:15 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 20, 7:15 A. M.
W. COMYNS, Capt. GUARD.....Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BERDAN.....Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain....Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A.M. | Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LAGORSSE, Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.....BOUSSAIN.....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Return tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-power steel English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ST. DOMINGO.....Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL.....Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....Jan. 13.
ATLAS.....Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 19 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL. Thursday, Jan. 1, 12 M.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 3.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Tuesday, Jan. 6

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurances may be effected at ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Jan. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

—Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line.—Steam-ship RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at noon, Jan. 3, 1874, for Aspinwall. For rates freight apply at company's office, on dock, foot Canal st. RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accomodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent couriers can be heard of at the office of the EUROPEAN TIMES, where applications for their services can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER and EUROPEAN TIMES, 8 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 11 A. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 Wear st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 407 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 3, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.
Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.
Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) ——, freight only.
Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $220, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday 8, 9, 10, 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark, at 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:30 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 6:10, 6:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Baggage Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, near 25th st. Merchants' Ticket-office, No. 8 Exchange place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Express train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. For Albany, at 3 and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Worcester, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M. and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 10 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, with Parlor Cars to Rochester.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. LENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WM. SIMPSON & SONS,

NO. 120 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
and NO. 76 FRANKLIN ST., NEW-YORK.

We have this day admitted into our copartnership in the Dry-goods Commission Business LINCOLN GODFREY, late of the firm of B. G. Godfrey & Co., and JOHN U. FRALEY, late of the firm of Jos. Lea & Co., of this city, under the title of

WM. SIMPSON, SONS & CO.,

who are the sole agents for the sale of

WM. SIMPSON & SONS' PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of DEVLIN & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the surviving firm.

(See notice annexed.)

JEREMIAH DEVLIN,
JONATHAN OGDEN,
STEPHEN W. JESSUP,
ROBERT C. OGDEN

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEVLIN & CO., and will continue the clothing business, in all its branches, at the stores Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner of Grand st., and Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren st.

JEREMIAH DEVLIN, ROBERT OGDEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of W. M. WHITTEMORE & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

W. M. WHITTEMORE.
EDWARD WASHBURN.

The undersigned will continue his bond, stock, and gold business at No. 63 Exchange place.

W. M. WHITTEMORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WASHBURN & THAYER, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD WASHBURN.
NATHAN THAYER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF LEONARD, SHELDON, & FOSTER, this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. I. FOSTER,
G. R. HOWELL.

The business of the house will be continued as heretofore under the style of LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
G. R. HOWELL.

Mr. W. H. FOSTER having accepted the Presidency of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, will hereafter be found at the office of that Company, No. 224 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & HULETT is this day dissolved by limitation, and the business of said firm will be settled by E. E. ABBOTT and JOHN A. KINGSBURY, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation. Jan. 1, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KINGSBURY,
EDWIN E. ABBOTT,
JOHN W. HULETT,
ALEXANDER HULETT,
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
} General Partners.
} Special Partners.

The books of K. A. G. & CO. will be found at the Office of KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & HULETT, 554 Broadway.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF HAYS & DRAKE, formed by the undersigned under the laws of the State of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1873, for the carrying on of the business of General Stock Brokerage in the City, County, and State of New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Either of the General Partners will sign in liquidation.

JACOB HAYS,
SIMON J. DRAKE,
General Partners.
DE WITT C. HAYS,
Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE INTEREST OF O. W. FRAYNE IN OUR firm ceases from this date.

CURRAN, FAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

D. C. CURRAN becomes a member of our firm from this date.

CURRAN, FAY & CO.

OFFICE OF MASON, COX & SMITH, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 4 EXCHANGE COURT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. KENYON COX, FORMERLY OF THE firm of ROBINSON, COX & CO., and more recently of KENYON, COX & CO., bankers, of this City, has this day become a general partner in our firm.

MASON, COX & SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE FIRM OF D'WOLF & PARSONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. B. D'WOLF.
WM. PARSONS.

WM. B. D'WOLF continues the business in his own name.

WM. B. D'WOLF.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD HEATH THIS DAY RETires from the firm of JOHN GRAY & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name of JOHN GRAY & CO.

JOHN GRAY.
WILLIAM A. GRAY.
EDWARD C. GRAY.

No. 64 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a New York copartnership under the name of F. W. GILLEY, Jr. & CO. for the transaction of a commission business in railway stocks, bonds, &c., at the New-York Stock Exchange.

F. W. GILLEY, Jr.
E. S. GILLEY.
J. NELSON TAPPAN.
Special Partner.

No. 64 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF GILLEY & GERMOND is this day dissolved by limitation. F. W. GILLEY, Jr., will sign in liquidation.

F. W. GILLEY, Jr.
H. GERMOND.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Special Partner.

OFFICE OF FEARING & DELLINGER,
No. 22 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of FEARING & DELLINGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

C. P. FEARING,
E. DELLINGER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between GAMBLING & BARTON, house-painters and decorators, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will hereafter be continued at No. 126 Park row, by WILLIAM M. GAMBLING, who is alone authorized to settle outstanding affairs of the late firm.

WM. M. GAMBLING,
WM. B. BARTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISting under the firm name of WORDEN & LEVERICH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

DANIEL T. WORDEN,
JAMES H. LEVERICH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of DEAS & ELLIOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party will sign in liquidation.

Z. C. DEAS,
R. S. ELLIOTT.

THE FIRM OF E. H. BIEDERMANN & COMPANY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ERNST H. BIEDERMANN,
JACOB RUBINO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF HOWE & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us, as partner, MR. HECTOR CHAUVITEAU. We will continue the commission business in stocks and gold, under the firm name of HOWE, NICHOLAS & CO.

HOWE & NICHOLAS.

MR. GEORGE FOX RETIRES FROM OUR FIRM and his interest ceases from this date.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL D. CRAIG RETIRES FROM our firm from this date.

DAVIDSON & JONES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. MARTIN BATES, Jr., IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.

MARTIN BATES, Jr., & CO.

GEORGE H. SCHINZEL, WILLIAM KOCH, ERNEST TIETZEL, and GEORGE F. SCHUNEMANN have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

CHAS. UNGER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

H. S. GERMOND, MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, will continue the commission business on his own account, at the office of Messrs. GEO. D. ARTHUR & SON, No. 64 Wall st.

C. H. LENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BECKMAN, CHAMBERLIN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved. The unsettled business of the house will be closed at No. 82 Worth st., by GEO. A. CHAMBERLIN, who is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
JOSEPH SELLIGMAN,
Special Partners.
G. L. BECKMAN,
G. A. CHAMBERLIN,
A. T. MOORE,
General Partners.

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO. will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business and agency for sale of Brook's spool cotton, at Nos. 82 and 84 Worth st., and GEO. A. CHAMBERLIN and CHAS. T. SMITH are admitted as partners from this date.

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Mr. Andrew H. Schanck will sign the firm name in liquidation.

THEO. W. MORRIS.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.

The subscribers having purchased the stock and good-will of the late firm of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of THEO. W. MORRIS and will continue the importing of Polished Plate and Window-glass at No. 27 Chamb

THE NEW YEAR.

HOW THE SOCIAL HOLIDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED.

To-day is New-Year's Day—the merriest day of the year in New-York, where its celebration will be marked by friendly and joyous greetings—visits from friends, hearty hand-shakes, and wishes of a "Happy New Year," and many pleasant social interchanges which do not occur at any other period, or, at least, do not exhibit the element of gladness and rejoicing which will make itself felt this morning. Everybody will be welcome in everybody else's house. Memories of former days and happy reunions will be awakened, and, for the time, dull care will be driven away by mirthful feeling and the determination to be happy. In no other country is a day of national observance honored as New-Year's Day is in ours. There may be elsewhere a more demonstrative celebration of a national festival, but there is not that universality of brotherly feeling—that desire to be satisfied and pleased with ourselves and other people—which will show itself to-day. In the homes of the poor as well as in those of the rich provision will have been made for the reception of visitors, the old and the young will commingle in jollification. What a number of resolves will be made to-day, and how people will say that the opening of the new year will inaugurate a fresh era in their lives. Some of these are kept and some are not, but after all it is refreshing to have a time which, so to speak, separates the past from the future, supplies a landing stage where we may rest after the toil of our journey through the old year, and gives us time just as we have crossed the threshold of the new, to reflect on the best way of improving upon former efforts. Judging by the character of the weather yesterday, the new year is likely to be ushered in under the benign influence of bright sunshine and a bracing atmosphere. If this should be so, the happiness of those who go on foot to see friends, will be largely promoted, and there will be no drawback to the general enjoyment. Carriages, will, of course, be largely in requisition, but the majority of people will prefer to walk. As usual, the business of the courts and public offices will be suspended. Judges and lawyers will be freed from the labor of solving knotty legal problems; clerks will forget office work; merchants and brokers will abandon their business haunts; stocks will be consigned to oblivion, and Wall street will lose its excited frequenters. Hospitality and merriment will reign supreme. The happiness and enjoyment of all will be the uppermost thought, and no words except those of greeting and congratulation will be heard.

The public character of the day will as usual have its fitting accompaniment in the consideration shown to the inmates of prisons and hospitals. Prison rigor is relaxed, the prisoner is made to feel that on one day, at least, the misery of his position is lightened. In the institutions on Blackwell's Island and in Ludlow Street Jail this concession is made to the general feeling of gladness. Benevolent institutions of every kind furnish their quota to the enjoyment of the day, which receives universal observance of the heartiest kind throughout the entire country. The Post Office closes its door at 10 o'clock, having only transacted such business as could not, in the public interest, be neglected, and the Custom-house in the same manner only partially discharges its ordinary functions.

THE DAY IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mayor Havemeyer will receive the heads of departments and others to-day in the Governor's Room, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The County Clerk and Sheriff will give a joint reception to their friends in the office of the latter. In the morning the Sheriff will take formal charge of the prisoners in the County Jail. There will be no special ceremonies at the Sheriff's office. About 11 o'clock Sheriff Conner will proceed to Ludlow Street Jail, where he will formally assume charge of the prisoners of the County from Mr. Brennan. The County Clerk's office will be closed, but Deputy County Clerk Gumbleton will remain on duty with a number of clerks to close the business of Mr. Loew's administration. The office of the Department of Public Works will be closed, as will the offices of the Clerks of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen. A few clerks will be retained in the Controller's office on account of the pressure of business.

NEW YEAR'S EVE IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday, as will be seen by the list of payments below, was a busy day in the Department of Finance. All the officers and employes, from Controller down to the messengers, were busy in getting the rolls audited and the warrants signed in time for payment of City and County salaries before the close of the year. The office was kept open all the evening for payment as rapidly as warrants were registered by the book-keepers, and it was after 10 o'clock P. M. before the last attaché of the Municipal Government departed with his check, with which to make glad the hearts of his family on New-Year's Day.

	Number of Warrants.	Amounting to
Mayor's office	11	$2,845 81
Fire Department	849	20,251 98
Finance Department	93	17,441 67
City Court	51	17,801 85
Board of Education	27	6,273 68
Bureau of Permits	8	980 00
Board of Supervisors	15	2,500 20
Clerks Board of Aldermen	11	1,949 97
Board Assistant Aldermen	21	6,999 93
Clerks Board Assistant Aldermen	12	1,249 97
Board of Aldermen	14	3,749 95
County affairs	7	1,647 63
Marine Court	10	5,749 97
Supreme Court	20	17,041 80
District Attorney's office	19	5,549 28
General Sessions	34	3,400 00
Surrogate's office	27	6,036 69
County Clerk's office	24	3,893 79
Court Special Sessions	11	1,500 06
Supreme Court	24	2,400 00
Court Common Pleas	19	1,900 00
Marine Court	16	1,600 00
Superior Court	20	2,000 00
City Judge's Office	3	3,933 33
Translator	1	416 68
Chamberlain	1	2,500 00
Department of Buildings	58	7,183 29
Cleaners	104	4,445 72
Health Department	20	4,041 64
Board of Assessors	1	1,424 98
Superior Court	26	26,916 76
Common Pleas	26	26,908 44
Department Taxes and Assessments	58	9,050 09
Commissioners of Accounts	8	1,258 33
City Record	3	506 66
General Sessions	2	683 33
Recorder's Office	4	4,705 00
Health Department	52	7,203 86
Marine Court	14	3,124 95
Department of Finance	25	3,3[illegible]5 95
City Courts	1	250 41
Law Department	5	1,250 00
Inspectors of Election, &c.	1,025	26,000 00
Total	2,859	$338,997 28

RINGING IN THE NEW YEAR.

Seldom have the merry chimes of old Trinity rung out upon a happier assemblage than that which thronged Broadway from the Astor House to Rector street as the old year passed away. As the hour approached which to usher in the new year several thousand persons congregated along the street freely discussing the events of the old, and anticipating those of the new, year. There seemed to be a happy blending of all classes from the ubiquitous urchins, who were present in great force, to the occupants of the carriages drawn up along the sidewalks, and on all sides was heard the joyous greeting of "A Happy New Year." The night was bright and clear, and the air was pleasant and genial. The following changes were played in good style by Mr. James E. Ayliff: "Yankee Doodle," airs from "The Child of the Regiment," "God Save the Queen," Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering," Spanish melodies, and a number of Christmas carols, including "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring," "A Happy New Year to Thee," finishing with "Home, Sweet Home." The crowd, which was exceedingly good humored, did not disperse until past 1 o'clock.

At Grace Church Mr. John H. Senis played the following selection:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Creation.
3. God bless Our Native Land.
4. Missionary Hymn.
5. Song of the Bells.
6. Air from Fra Diavolo.
7. Thou Art Mine Own.
8. Coming Through the Rye.
9. Sing Sweet Carols.
10. Those Endearing Young Charms.
11. Blue Bells of Scotland.
12. Life Let Us Cherish.
13. Yankee Doodle.
14. Home, Sweet Home.

The following selections will be played on the bells before service this morning:

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. New-Year's Hymn.
3. Who Shall Sing, if not the Children?
4. Nearer My God to Thee.
5. Where These in Bright Array?
6. Benevento.
7. Children of the Heavenly King.

AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

At the various institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Ward's, Randall's, Hart's, and Blackwell's Islands, the inmates will be entertained. A ball will be given to the patients of the Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, and prizes will be awarded to the best dancers. The boys of the Industrial School, on Hart's Island will be appropriately entertained, as well as the inmates of the Charity Hospital, the Almshouse, the Workhouse, and the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

MIDNIGHT SERVICES.

The midnight services at Jane street M. E. Church commenced at about 9 o'clock, and did not conclude until long after midnight. The service was conducted under the personal direction of Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, the pastor, assisted by Mr. A. P. Graves, who has been actively engaged in connection with the revival movement in this country. Several revival hymns were sung, and these were followed by prayer and accounts by a large number of the congregation of their personal and religious experiences and the circumstances attending their conversion. Mr. Graves preached on the text: "Mine own vineyard, have I not kept it?" At Zion colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Bleecker street, the customary services were also observed. The church doors were closed at an early hour, and a large portion of the congregation proper were excluded, simply because there were many persons present who were drawn there rather by motives of curiosity than devotion.

AMONG THE GERMANS LAST NIGHT.

Among the Germans the advent of the new year was joyfully celebrated last night by numerous soirées and entertainments, which were principally arranged under the auspices of the various vocal and musical organizations, consisting of balls, the presentation of holiday gifts, and other social pastimes and amusements, known as Sylvester festivities. New-Year's Eve being known among the Germans as Sylvester Thus. The Liederkranz gave a Sylvester soirée at its hall, in Fourth street, which consisted principally of a ball of quite a select character. The New-York Sing Academie, a leading German vocal organization, gave a soirée at its head-quarters at the Helvetia Assembly Rooms, including a prize distribution and other social exercises, which were fully enjoyed by all participating. The New-York Turnverein gave a soirée dansante at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, and the Harmonie Vocal Society a Sylvester celebration at the Germania Assembly Rooms, for which an interesting programme had been prepared. The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a ladies' festival at its clubhouse, in Fifth street, including a distribution of holiday presents among the ladies, which excited a great deal of hilarity. The Colonie Vocal Society gave a ball at its hall, in Sixth street, and the Arion Quartet Club gave a Sylvester entertainment at the Coliseum Hall, in Second avenue. In a similar manner the advent of the new year was celebrated last night by numerous other minor organizations.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

DARING OUTRAGE ON STATEN ISLAND.

One of the most bold and audacious robberies that has occurred recently took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Wm. K. Soutter, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at a point about half way between New-Brighton and West New-Brighton. Mr. Soutter and family were visiting in New-York City, leaving the servants in charge of the house. The inmates were a man-servant named Robert Armstrong, a young man small in stature, three servant girls, and two female friends of the latter, who were engaged at a game of cards in the kitchen. About 9 o'clock they were surprised by a body of masked men, who entered in true dramatic style, with drawn revolvers, and one of them, who appeared to be the Captain of the gang, commanded them all to keep perfectly quiet and they would not be harmed; that they came to obtain plunder, and plunder they would have. They then took a table-cloth, and, tearing it in strips, pinioned the arms of each of the females behind them and secured them to chairs. Armstrong was handcuffed and also tied to a chair. One of the burglars then sat down by them to prevent them from making any outcry or an attempt to escape, while the rest of the gang proceeded to ransack the house. After securing all the jewelry and other valuables to be found in dressing-cases and bureaus, they turned their attention to a large iron safe in the dining-room, where the silverware was kept. About 1 o'clock in the morning, having drilled the safe and charged it with powder, preparatory to blowing it open, the Captain re-entered the kitchen and notified the prisoners that an explosion was about to follow, warning them not to make an outcry, or he would shoot them. One of the men then took a valuable piano-cover, and, saturating it with water, placed it over the safe, presumably to deaden the sound of the explosion. Having secured the contents of the safe, they arranged it in portable shape, and turned their attention to refreshments. They found several bottles of brandy and a quantity of cigars in a cupboard, with which they proceeded to an upper room, where they reveled for upward of an hour, singing songs and drinking, after which they replenished the fire in the range, and all but one took their leave. He remained until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when he also left. One of the girls after a struggle freed herself, and set her companions at liberty. Some carpenters at work on a dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street, were called, and one of them sawed the hand-cuffs from the wrists of Armstrong. Mr. Soutter was then sent for, and arrived during the forenoon. A TIMES reporter called upon him at his residence yesterday afternoon, but he declined giving any information of the affair. The Sergeant in charge of the Police station at Port Richmond—the station nearest to the scene of the robbery—said that he had detailed four men to assist in working up the case, but up to that time, 4:30 P. M., he had not heard any particulars. The value of the property stolen is said to be about $5,000. The house is built of wood, two stories in height, and stands some distance from the main road, and about 100 yards from the Shore Line Horse Railway. No trace has been found of the robbers. A boat belonging to a Mr. Livingston, which was moored in the vicinity, was stolen on Tuesday night, and found yesterday near the Quarantine landing.

It is thought to be possible that the thieves escaped in that way by taking the early boat to New-York. The thieves are described as being large powerfully-built men of nearly the same stature.

THE WALLKILL BANK.

CONVICTION OF EX-SENATOR GRAHAM.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the trial of Ex-Senator W. M. Graham, charged with having, while President of the Wallkill National Bank, embezzled the funds of that institution, was resumed. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the United States, and Ex-Judge W. M. Fullerton and J. McDonald for the defense. After the formal opening of the court, Judge Fullerton rose and, addressing Judge Benedict, said: "Your Honor, counsel owes a certain duty to his client, which he is bound to perform, inasmuch as he is bound to obtain for him a fair and impartial trial, and as soon as that is secured his duty is performed. Counsel is always bound to do so much for his client at every hazard, even to incurring sometimes the displeasure of the court. In this instance I consider that my client has had a fair and impartial trial, and I have nothing more to do but to leave him, without addressing the jury, in the hands of the court. Mr. Purdy—I now request your Honor to charge the jury to convict the prisoner if they are convinced that he, in an illegal way, abstracted from the First National Bank the $11,917 25, the amount of the check referred to during the trial, which was deposited in that bank to the credit of the Wallkill Bank to pay his call loans in the Market Savings Bank. Judge Benedict charged the jury in conformity with Mr. Purdey's request, and the jury without leaving their seats rendered a verdict of guilty. Mr. Purdey stated to the court that he should move for sentence on only one of the counts of the indictment.

Judge Benedict then remanded the prisoner, and he was removed by a Deputy Marshal.

A SAILORS' STRIKE.

A strike occurred among the firemen and coal heavers of the steamer City of Havana yesterday in consequence of a reduction of their wages by Alexandre & Sons, the owners. The dissatisfied crew quit the vessel in a body and it was necessary to replace them by men brought in a tug from the East River. The strikers formed on the steamers' wharf, Pier No. 3 North River, and threatened violence to the vessel, but were routed by a squad of Police detailed for the purpose by Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The departure of the vessel was delayed some time by the trouble. She sailed with a large shipment of arms for the Spanish forces in Cuba.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

Deputy Sheriffs William Conklin and Charles Lyon, indicted for stealing three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

THE ARMORY CONTRACTS.

The Special Committee of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the contracts awarded for repairs, &c., to the Central Market Armory, met yesterday. The committee consists of Messrs. Ottendorfer, Billings, and Van Schaick. After examining the contracts, Gen. Pinckney, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, stated that he withheld the signatures from them because the board had not authorized the awards. The examination of the bids showed that contracts had been given for the carpenter work at a sum $4,800 in excess of the lowest proposal. The contracts, it is claimed, were made by the Chairman of the old Committee on Armories. The committee then adjourned.

THE CONVICT INGERSOLL.

THE RING CHAIR-MAKER TO BE REMOVED FROM AUBURN PRISON — EXTRAORDINARY ACTION OF THE PRISON INSPECTORS.

The latest instance of humanity toward the convicted Ring rascals comes from the State Prison Inspectors, who have determined on transferring the convict Ingersoll from Auburn Prison back to Sing Sing. Ingersoll is exceedingly anxious to be sent to Sing Sing, and his no less guilty friends outside the prison walls have exerted every influence to have the transfer effected. Convicts of all grades dislike confinement in Auburn, the discipline being more severe than that of Sing Sing, and the chances of escape less. It is stated at Auburn by those competent to express an opinion on such matters, that Ingersoll's anxiety to get back to Sing Sing arises from the fact that he is confident, if once established in that institution, the influence and wealth of his confederates outside would secure him an easy position, and eventually effect his release. The public will naturally inquire the reason for such strange action on the part of the State Prison Inspectors, and in order to answer all such troublesome questions, the reason assigned for Ingersoll's removal is that he cannot labor at his trade as a cabinet-maker, at Auburn, no work of that description being done in the prison. Consequently, it is argued, he must be removed to Sing Sing. The absurdity of this excuse is apparent to those who know that Ingersoll has not worked at his trade for years, finding it much easier to acquire a fortune by plundering the City Treasury. The Ex-Ring chair-maker is at present occupied in Auburn in making horse-collars, and has proved himself so clever a workman that the contractors do not wish him to leave. It is but natural to suppose that the convict could just as profitably pursue this occupation at his present address as attempt to make chairs in Sing Sing—a branch of labor which he has long neglected. However, it is not likely that these considerations will have much weight with the authorities if other influences have been brought to bear on them by the friends of the prisoner. In transferring convicts from one prison to another, the Inspectors are bound by law to draft these last convicted, as was done in the case of Walworth and Ingersoll when their removal to Auburn was ordered. A few weeks since a draft of fifty prisoners was made from Sing Sing to Auburn, and a number of them, not being the latest convicts, were sent by the Warden of the latter institution. It certainly is proper for the tax-payers of this City, who have been robbed of millions by those Ring rascals, to ask whether the thieves whose prosecution and conviction have cost so much money and labor, and who have freely expended their ill-gotten gains in defying the law, are to be allowed privileges which are denied to less guilty criminals, who are not fortunate enough to have money at their disposal.

TRIAL OF MAGGIE JOURDAN.

DISAGREEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

The jurors in the case of Maggie Jourdan, who were locked up in Room No. 14 of the Astor House on Tuesday night, not having agreed to a verdict at the closing of court, amused themselves in the best way they could during the night, finding it impossible to come to an agreement. No beds were supplied, and after supper had been partaken of, the jurors made themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, the court officers keeping guard outside. It was understood that when locked up for the night, the jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction, and so inflexible was each in his resolution that all possibility of agreeing to a verdict was abandoned. In the morning the jury stood exactly as they had on the previous evening, and having breakfasted at 8 o'clock, were brought to the Court of General Sessions, and locked up in the jury-room.

The crowd around the court-room was fully as great as on the previous day, and on the opening of the doors the building was rapidly filled. The excitement was intense, and reached its climax when the Recorder took his seat, as it was expected that the jury would be brought into court. It was pretty generally known that the jury found it impossible to agree to a verdict, and it was thought that they would be discharged on the opening of court. Neither the Recorder or Assistant District Attorney Russell, however, thought it advisable to discharge the jury, and they were kept confined during the day. The excitement continued unabated, and the audience in court waited patiently during the day for the final result of the case. At 2:30 the jury entered court and took their seats amid breathless silence. In answer to the question of the Clerk, the foreman replied that they had not agreed to a verdict, and informed the court that there was no possibility whatever of their agreeing. The Recorder then informed the jury that they were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs. The jury, who were locked up for twenty-four hours, stood six for conviction and six for acquittal during the whole time. One of the six for conviction, however, was willing to acquitt if by so doing a verdict could be arrived at.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Wall street was very quiet yesterday, the transactions in the Stock Exchange being limited, partly because many of the operators were absent during the holiday week, as well as on account of the Stock Exchange closing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 3 o'clock. The Custom-house will be open to-day from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the clearance of vessels. The Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, banks and business houses down town will be closed to-day. During the past month the receipts at the United States Assistant Treasurer's office, in this City, on account of Customs, gold notes, and from other sources was $73,036,724 46, which, with the balance in hand the 30th of November, gives a total of $135,826,625 73. The payments for Treasury drafts, disbursing accounts, and other expenses amount to $51,237,503 63, leaving a balance of $84,589,122 10. The receipts for Customs during the month of December, in 1872, was $6,951,774 85, against $6,558,461 51, showing a decrease of $393,313 34. The deposits of gold at the United States Assay Office, during the last month, amount to $1,250,000, and of silver to $750,000, making the total deposits $2,000,000. Of this amount $400,000 was payable in bars and $1,600,000 in coins. The sum of $544,164 19 was transmitted to the United States Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Association of Veterans of the Mexican War of New-York, Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, President, held in this City, on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were chosen as delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Washington, D. C., on the 15th January: Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, United States Navy; Major Gen. H. Gates Gibson, United States Army; Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Second New-York Volunteers; Gen. T. H. Hobart Ward, Seventh United States Infantry; Col. William Linn Tidball, Third Ohio Volunteers; Major William J. Gary, Maryland Volunteers; Francis D. Clark, First New-York Volunteers.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

At 10 o'clock last night James McCann was stabbed in the abdomen by Henry Conway, during a fight in a low groggery on First street, Jersey City. McCann entered the saloon and called for a drink, without appearing to notice Pat Devine Conway, and another rough named McDonough, who were present. Because he did not rak them to join him in the drink, they insulted him, and it is charged that one of them struck him in the face. McCann retaliated, and in the melee a knife was plunged into his stomach, it is said, by Conway. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. His assailants were arrested at a late hour.

THE POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

In the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday, Judge Benedict directed an order to be entered quashing the indictment against J. W. Norton, late Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the New-York Post Office, who was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for having embezzled the funds of the department to the amount of $150,000, on the ground that the indictment did not set forth what specific funds were embezzled, or to what charge the defendant was to plead to. Norton subsequently gave bail before Commissioner Shields, to await any further action by the Grand Jury.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

About eight weeks ago James Raymond, aged twenty-two, of No. 181 Gold street, Brooklyn, while working in the store of his employer, in New-York, was bitten on the hand by a cat. The wound irritated was scarcely more than a scratch, and in a days had entirely healed. About a week ago, Raymond became suddenly ill, and speedily developed decided symptoms of hydrophobia. Several doctors were consulted, but the patient gradually grew worse, and last night was so bad that it required eight men to hold him in bed. His recovery is impossible.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Richard Storrs was sworn in yesterday by the Mayor as Assistant Controller.

The Mayor has appointed Mr. Henry B. Conklin Marshal, in place of Mr. Hart, resigned.

The steam-ship Minnesota took out 48,305 letters yesterday, and 82 bags of newspapers.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company advertises its semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 1.

A fire occurred at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the soap factory of B. T. Babbitt, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $200.

A "calico soirée" is to be held and enjoyed by the employes of the "Temple of Fashion" at Lyric Hall on Tuesday next.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Walsh, one of the parties indicted for complicity in Courthouse frauds, has retained Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins as his counsel.

Thomas Fletcher, aged forty-two, of No. 182 Madison street, while intoxicated attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

David H. Knapp, arrested and brought before Judge Bixby the other day on a serious charge, after a thorough examination was exonerated from any knowledge or participation in the affair charged against him.

It is announced that on and after to-day, the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company will send upon their telegraph instruments, each day, at 2:15 P. M., the exact mean time of New-York, taken by transit observation.

An unknown sneak-thief entered the apartments of Jacob Doll, at No. 210 Henry street, on Tuesday night, and carried off a valise containing a gold watch valued at $200, some articles of clothing, and valuable papers.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning an oil-tank, located on the wharf of the New-York Mutual Gas-works at the foot of Eleventh street, East River, took fire, and could not be extinguished until the oil burned out. Damage, $500.

Mr. Carson, of Washington Market, who was robbed by John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," some time since, states that he was not "tampered with," but was always ready to give evidence if he had been called upon to do so.

W. Robinson was yesterday arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Crowley, and taken before Commissioner Davenport, on a charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner was held to await examination.

Judge Woodruff will sit on Wednesday, the 7th of January, in the United States Circuit Court, No. 27 Chambers street, at 11 A. M., to hear reviews and petitions on appeal in bankruptcy and writs of error from the United States District Court.

The examination of Wm. E. Bradley, charged with fraudulently concealing the funds of the firm of Edson Bradley & Co., bankrupts, which was to have been resumed before Commissioner Betts yesterday, was, by consent, adjourned until Saturday next.

At the Produce Exchange, yesterday, some misunderstanding between a member and a visitor (the latter hailing from Chicago) resulted in a personal assault by the latter, and his consequent expulsion from the institution, and the revocation of the privileges conceded to him as a visitor.

Charles M. Austin, Captain of the American brig B. Inginac, was yesterday arrested on a warrant, and brought before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of wounding John Morgan, a sailor, with a coal chisel, and otherwise maltreating him. The defendant was held for examination on Friday next in $1,000 bail.

The members of the New-York Cotton Exchange presented their very popular Superintendent, Mr. E. R. Powers, with the handsome sum of $1,000 as a New-Year's gift. Mr. Powers was formerly a journalist, having been for six years or so connected with the commercial department of the *Journal of Commerce*.

Whatever may be the feeling among the public concerning the action of the sister Congregational churches of Brooklyn in regard to the alleged irregularities in Plymouth Church, it is certain, according to a Brooklyn newspaper, that the parishioners of Dr. Storrs and Dr. Budington are by no means unanimous in their approval of that action.

The Cercle de l'Harmonie, a leading French social and musical organization, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. Salmion; Vice President, A. Tartter; Treasurer, Eug. Flanrand; Secretary, R. Delahess; Club-house Keeper, C. Roussel; Directors, B. Simon and F. Dubois. The annual bal masque of the society will come off at the Academy of Music on Thursday, the 15th inst.

At the annual encampment of Sedgwick Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, held at their post rooms Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, H. W. Sheldon; S. V. C., Jas. J. Keenan; J. V. C., Wm. Finley; Adjutant, James H. Toohig; Q. M., H. J. Smith; Chaplain, H. J. Raynor; O. D., A. S. Bugbee; O. G., Thos. Sharkey; Delegates to department encampment, J. C. J. Langbein, E. M. L. Ehlers; Alternates, Ira Whitman, A. J. Smith.

Two trunks and one case of Paris goods, sent to Marquise de Noailles, wife of the French Minister, and seized by Custom-house officers on suspicion of smuggling, were ordered to be restored to the claimant by Deputy Collector Lydecker, yesterday. It appeared that the goods were intended for the wife of an attaché of the French Legation, and were exempt from duty under the privileges extended to diplomatic officers. The trunks were sent to Washington yesterday afternoon.

BROOKLYN.

The off platoons of the Brooklyn Police will, by order of Superintendent Folk, be on duty to-day.

Rev. Dr. Chapman has been presented with a silver communion service by the St. John's M. E. Sabbath-school.

The Commissioners of Charities held their last meeting yesterday morning. The principal business of the meeting was to pass each other votes of thanks.

There have been 194 deaths during the past week, which is 20 in excess of the preceding week and 24 less than the corresponding week of last year.

Franz Weber was held, yesterday, by Justice Delmar, on a charge of stealing $101 and a gold watch from his fellow-boarders at No. 32 President street.

The charge against James Gallagher and other members of the Plasterers' Lodge of having assaulted a non-society man named Balziel Welch was, yesterday, dismissed by Justice Walsh.

The frame buildings Nos. 311, 313, 315, 317, and 319 Second street were partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage amounted to about $4,000, amply covered by insurance.

Collector Burrows reports that the taxes received in December, 1873, amounted to $3,298,879 24, and in December, 1873, to $2,768,730 03—a difference in favor of last year of $1,230,149 21.

The members of the congregation of the Clinton Baptist Church have unanimously adopted a resolution approving the course pursued by Rev. S. H. Pratt during his pastorate, which he has just resigned.

Commissioners Jones and Winslow, of the Eastern District United States Commissioners' office, issued during the past year 650 warrants of arrest for various offenses committed against the laws of the United States.

George W. Hogan was arrested yesterday at No. 524 Kosciusko street, by Detective Biggott, on a warrant issued by Justice Stephens, of Rockland County, in this State. Hogan is charged with bigamy by Martha Lathan.

In the Court of Sessions, during the past year, there were 324 persons arraigned and 234 convicted; 84 were acquitted, and in 8 cases nolle prosequis were entered. In the aggregate the sentences given foot up 429 years, 7 months and 17 days. Three thousand, seven hundred and forty Grand and Petit Jurors were summoned during the year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. John Pult, of William's Bridge, employed as a book-keeper at No. 44 Hudson street, New-York, while riding home in a Harlem Railroad train a few days ago, was struck and severely injured by a stone thrown through a window of the car in which he sat.

Ziba Carpenter, Sheriff elect of Westchester County, will assume the duties of his office to-day.

The only appointment he contemplates making for the present is that of Walter Haight, of Mount Pleasant, who was the Republican nominee for Sheriff three years ago, as Under Sheriff. Thomas Young, of Mount Kisco, will commence his official duties as one of the Coroners of the county, in the place of William E. Meeks, of Mount Vernon, whose term of office expires to-day, and Adam Palm, Jr., will commence his duties of Superintendent of the Poor.

STATEN ISLAND.

The newly-elected officers of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M., of Tompkinsville, gave a grand banquet to the members of the lodge last evening, at their rooms, in Stapleton, Mr. T. K. Hall, the new Master, presiding.

The Edgewater village Aldermen met at the Village Hall, in Stapleton, last evening, and held the first harmonious meeting since the election of Mr. Mothfessel as President, the former President, Mr. Brown, having concluded to vacate the chair, and leave the case to the decision of the courts. The proposal to create a new school district in the outskirts of the village was unanimously voted down. The board resolved to shut the gas from all the street lamps in the towns of Southfield and Middletown, as the contract recently made with the gas company does not give general satisfaction.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City churches have formed a Union Relief Society, with Rev. W. W. Holliday as Treasurer.

Rev. Phoebe B. Hannaford, of New-Haven, has accepted the call extended to her by the Universalist Church of Jersey City.

John Anness has presented fifty sleds to the boys in the Hudson County Almshouse, and Henry Van Nostrand has presented $50 to the girls of the institution.

Jersey City was deprived of her water supply for a few hours yesterday morning, owing to the formation of ice in the mouths of the effluent pipes at the reservoirs.

Charles Sewiker, a flagman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Newark, was struck by an outward-bound train, last evening, and instantly killed.

Justice Paulin, of Newark, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Judge Young, the Assessment Commissioner, on a charge of having assaulted a man named Cohen.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has refused to relieve the First Baptist Church of that city from taxation. The Finance Committee reported that they had borrowed from the Hudson County Bank the sum of $50,000 upon a temporary bond of the city.

The Republican members of the Newark Common Council, on Tuesday night, renominated all the officials at present holding office under the Common Council, except the Assistant Superintendent of Street Lamps, for which position no nomination was made.

The members of the Rutherford Park M. E. Church were handsomely entertained at the residence of Mr. B. N. Crane, Hoboken, on Tuesday evening. A special car to and from Jersey City was provided for the occasion. The affair was one to be delightfully remembered.

Gov. Parker yesterday sent to Jersey City the death-warrant of Jacob Mechila, the convicted murderer of United States Marshal Stevenson. The paper was served upon Sheriff Reinhardt at Taylor's Hotel yesterday morning. It commands him to execute the prisoner on Jan. 9.

It is stated that Justice Martin, of Bayonne, has made an effort to effect a settlement of a transaction by which the only child of a Newark gentleman named McGee was defrauded out of $4,500 through the instrumentality of a forged note, presented by Henry Waterson, of Jersey City, to the representatives of McGee's estate after his death.

Lyon L. Nathan who, either by mistake or intentionally, took an overdose of morphine on Monday night, died at his home in Jersey City yesterday morning. During an interval of consciousness on Tuesday, Nathan told Dr. Watt that he had taken the dose intentionally, and wanted to die. The deceased was for many years a prominent Democratic politician of Hudson County.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Major M. R. Morgan, United States Army, is at the Startevant House.

Gen. G. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Benham, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University; Judge W. D. Shipman, of Hartford, and Chief Engineer John S. Abbott, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Baron de Smirnoff, of Russia, and Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt, member of Congress, of Owego, N. Y.; Gen. Thomas Rosser, of Minnesota; Gen. John W. Noble, of St. Louis, and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Cattle firm; receipts, 2,000. Fair to Extra Steers selling at $3; Stockers $3 20@$4; Cows, $3 50@$4; shipments, 1,200. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 17,000; sales of Common to Good Yorkers at $4 90@$5 30; Packers, $5 35@$5 45; Choice to Extra, $5 80@$5 90; shipments, 2,600. Sheep steady, firm, and unchanged; receipts, 661.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Cattle in improved demand; 4c.@5c. higher on shipping grades; very best on sale to-day, 5c.@7c.; that generally rated first quality, 5½c.@6c.; medium, or good fair quality, 4½c.@5¼c.; receipts, 983; sales, 927. Hogs firm; 4c. higher; sales at 6¾c.@7¼c.; receipts, 7,575. Sheep dull at 4c.@6c.; receipts, 1,780.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 37½c. Resin quiet at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 15.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Exchange firm. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 78@80 premium; short sight, 82@84 premium; 60 days, gold, 95@97 premium; short sight, 101@102 premium; on Paris, 93@96 premium; Spanish Gold, 88c.@89 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Forbes, T. Hull, Herman Belgar, H. H. McBurney, Abraham Mann, Wm. Warren, Miss Annie B. Owen, Alice Coler, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Jackson, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Roome, Charles Roome, H. Roome, S. Fish, George Bliss, J. C. Childs, H. H. McBurney, Henry B. Livingston, T. Cowell, F. A. Babcock, Miss Amy Walton, Lieut. Col. Parnell, Cyrus W. Fields, Dr. A. W. D. Klerck, James Gray, Samuel Bottomly, J. H. S. Tottenhand, S. Latham, Chas. Cleaver, C. H. Wells, W. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Hughes, R. Buchanan, J. Allen King, David Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Fogarty, Hugh J. Jones, John Edgar, Frederick Phillips, J. J. Long, W. A. Storry.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

1874.

STATEMENT

OF THE

TRAVELERS.

TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$67,000 00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	229,080 07
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,168,292 60
Deferred premiums	57,705 14
Accrued interest	52,694 03
United States Government bonds	350,145 00
State and municipal bonds	133,260 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	163,450 00